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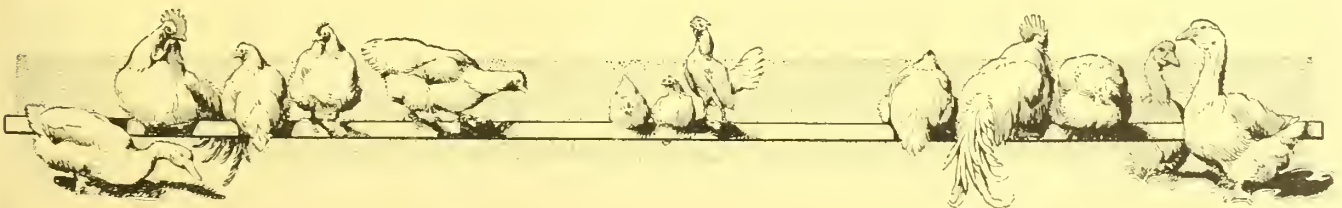
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AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

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E. D. Corson, Secretary-Treasurer of the Corson Manufacturing Co., printers and binders, being first duly sworn, states that that company has a contract for and is printing and binding forty-five thousand (45,000) copies of the June, 1915, number of the AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD.

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EGGS

EGGS

EGGS

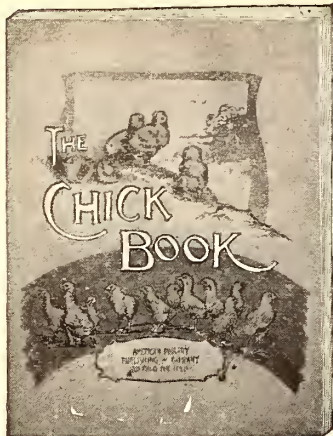
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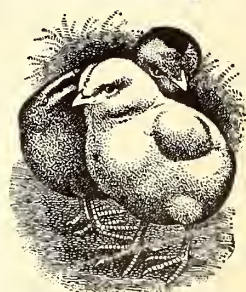
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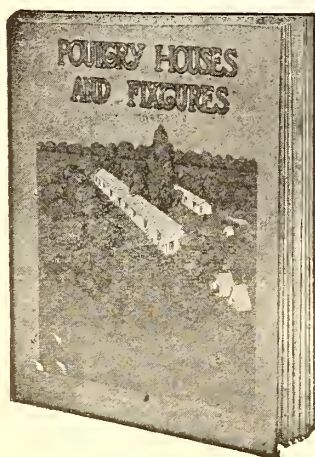
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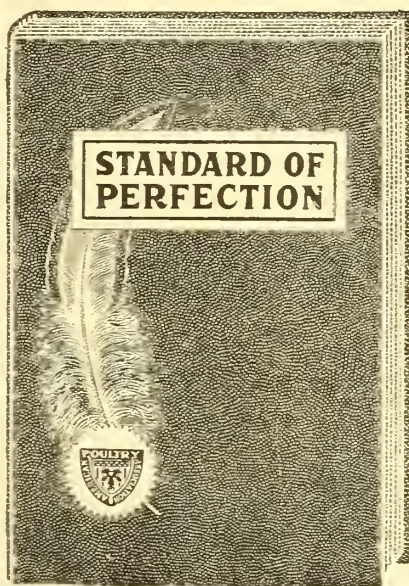
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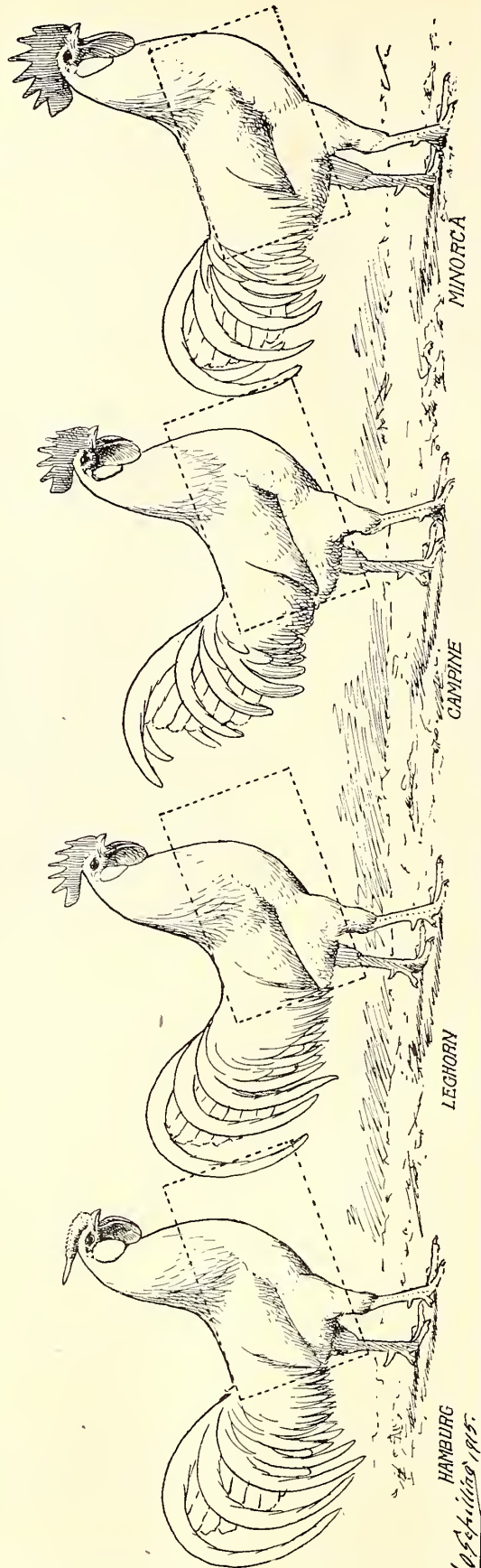
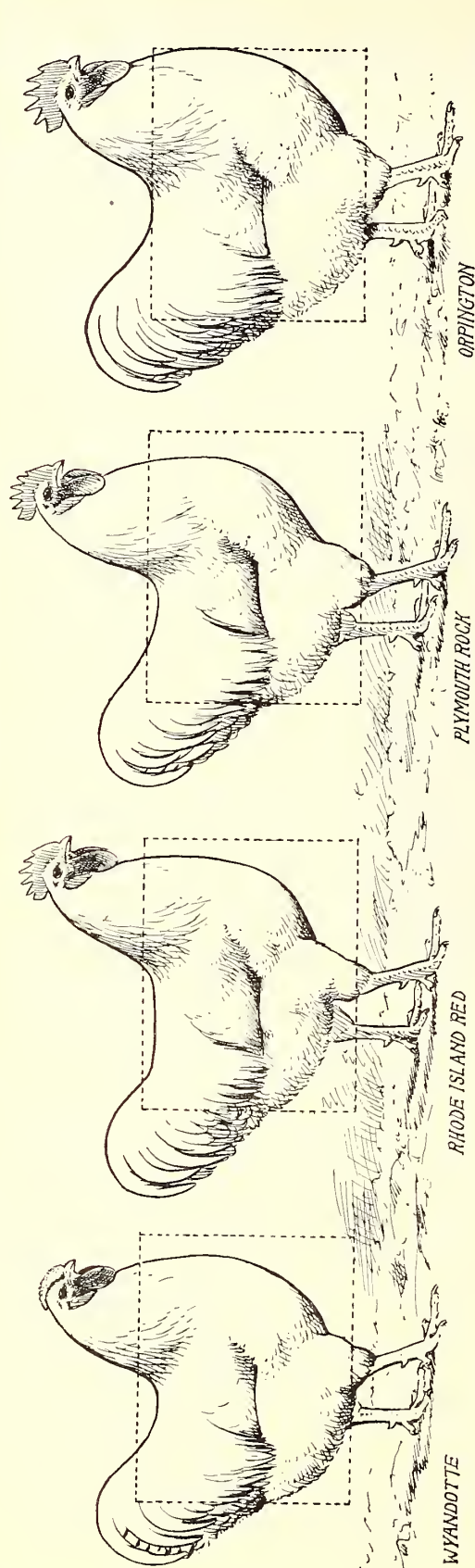
The old standard is obsolete, you cannot afford to be behind the times, grasp the spirit of progress, breed for the future, not for the past. The 1915 edition of the Standard of Perfection is your official guide. It will be the guide to all Standard poultry breeding operations for the next eight years.

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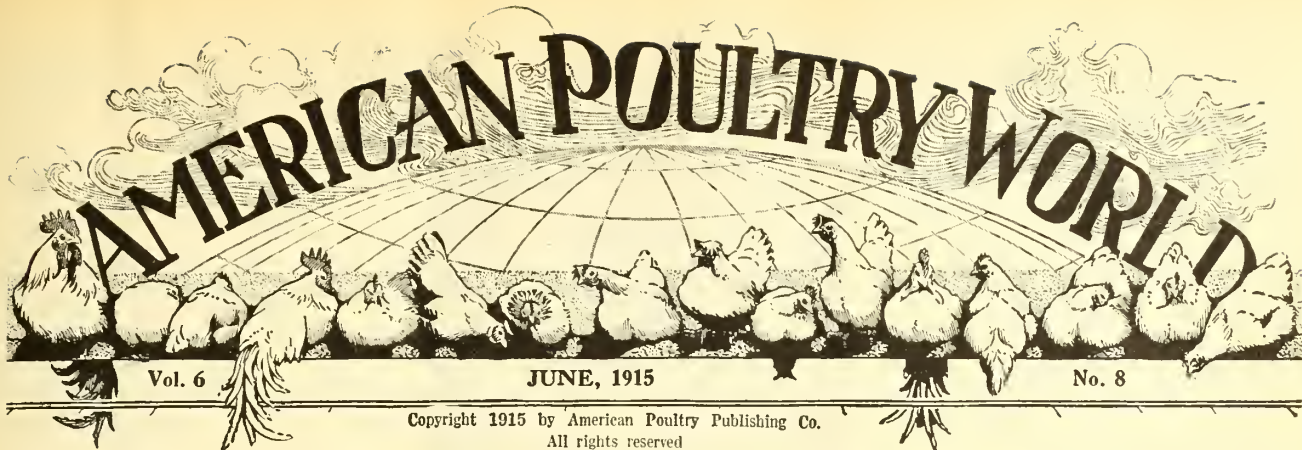
American Poultry World,

158 Pearl St., Buffalo, N. Y.



The above plate showing a comparison of breed types offers a splendid opportunity for study and should prove of educational value to judges, breeders and amateurs. It is seldom that the variations of breed type are so clearly set forth and a little time spent in the study of the above illustrations should firmly impress upon the mind of the average breeder or judge a picture of the general outlines of the various varieties here illustrated, and give them a firmer understanding of standard requirements as applied to shape.

On page 581 will be found an instructive and interesting article by A. O. Schilling entitled "A Comparison of Breed Types" in which he discusses the various types portrayed above.



JOHN S. MARTIN DISCUSSES THE BREEDING OF WHITE WYANDOTTES

Vigor By Far The Most Important Requirement In Selection of Breeding Stock. Believes The White Wyandotte Should Have a Reasonable Length of Body. Cannot See Where Improvement Can Be Made In Present Standard White Wyandottes.

THE announcement in the May number of a series of letter interviews with prominent poultrymen has received splendid endorsement from numerous readers who favor this A. P. W. feature. The plan of having those who have made a success of producing the very best of Standard Poultry discuss and answer the "knotty" problems connected with breeding and exhibiting that must be understood to insure success, has met with wide approval. One enthusiast writing of the article on White Orpingtons by Mr. O. W. Aldrich states:

"Next to a personal visit to Aldrich Poultry Farm, I cannot conceive of anything that could do more to help me and others who are endeavoring to breed high class stock than Mr. Aldrich's answers to your pertinent questions on breeding and exhibiting White Orpingtons. Your letter interview with him has answered some things that I wanted to know, as well as to furnish very necessary information that in my inexperience I was not well enough informed to consider essential. The series must prove of great value to the many who are seeking information that will help them to succeed".

The Letter-Interview Series includes articles about other varieties similar to the one on White Orpingtons by Mr. Aldrich in the May issue, and the accompanying article on White Wyandottes by Mr. Martin. In some cases, there will be several interviews about one variety. Readers are invited to prompt questions and suggest the varieties that they want discussed.

No doubt the interesting article by John S. Martin and his answers to the questions on the breeding and exhibiting of White Wyandottes will be welcomed by many who are interested in this popular fowl. Because of numerous requests the July article on this series will treat S. C. Rhode Island Reds.—W. C. D.

THERE never was a time when the chicken business held the attention of so many people as at present. If you are fortunate enough to choose the right breed you have made a good start on the road to success.

Do not be led away by the extravagant claims made for the newer breeds. You may claim anything you like for a variety that is new and has not been tested. Some recent booms have been good examples of this. It is easy enough to boom a variety or breed into popularity but after that it must stand on its own merits.

For the last twenty-five years no variety has had a stronger hold in public favor than has the White Wyandotte. Twenty years from now they will be just as popular if the fanciers and breeders will only hold out for sensible ideals. Whatever success I may have had, I feel that a good share of it is due to the fact that I was fortunate enough to choose the right variety.

Tried Twenty Varieties

When I began to breed White Wyandottes I had already had experience with over twenty varieties, but only as a pastime. There seemed to be a great future for the business of raising pure-bred fowls, so I decided then and there to select one variety and devote all my energy to improving that variety. White Wyandottes had such a grand reputation as layers and at the same time were so beautiful that I felt that I could make no mistake in choosing them. Subsequent events proved that I was not mistaken. What other variety is there that can win the Sweepstakes at a large show like Boston for the best market fowl and at the same time be right up to the top in the laying contests? There is a splendid demand for White Wyandottes today and there will be for years to come.

If you wish to be successful in the chicken business, choose a breed that people want. White Wyandottes excel as all year layers and at the same time are of the correct size and build for the ideal table fowl. They are one of the most gentle of fowls, stand confinement well, but if given free range make splendid foragers. They make splendid broilers as the chicks grow fast and stand plenty of forcing. At two pounds they make a very attractive broiler, with yellow skin and legs and no dark pin feathers to mar their appearance. Finally, no more beautiful fowl exists. This point

"IT'S a long, long way" between the yearly egg yield by the Gallus Bankiva to the egg records established in the Government Egg Laying Contests. The ten-fold increase in egg production of the original domestic hen did not "just happen so", but is the result of safe and sane Standards adopted for our established varieties of poultry.

Analysis of egg records show that no one variety has an undisputed claim to being "the best layer". The record hen or pen is as likely to be a White Orpington as an Ancona, a Silver Wyandotte as a White Leghorn, or a Barred Rock as a Black Minorca. That there is a wide variation in the type of the different breeds is admitted, but it must also be said that Standard Makers have sought to create only those ideals that will prove productive, that they have kept before them the old adage "handsome is as handsome does".

Let those who will claim that type has nothing to do with egg production, explain how it came about that when the short-bodied, round snow-ball type of White Wyandotte became the fashion in the breeding pen and show room, that egg production decreased, the size of the eggs became smaller, and fertility was decidedly lacking, and how since the longer bodied type has again found favor that the variety regained the qualities that made it one of the most popular in the Standard.

Egg laying contests in addition to proving that the 300 egg per year hen is a reality, has also awakened the so called utility poultry keeper to the fact that there is something more to Standard-bred poultry than "fuss and feathers". He now recognizes that it costs no more to raise nor to keep a well bred fowl than an ordinary hen, that pure bred stock will bring higher prices, and he has the satisfaction of seeing uniformity in type and color in his flock, something that all of us delight in whether it is in horses, cattle, sheep or poultry—

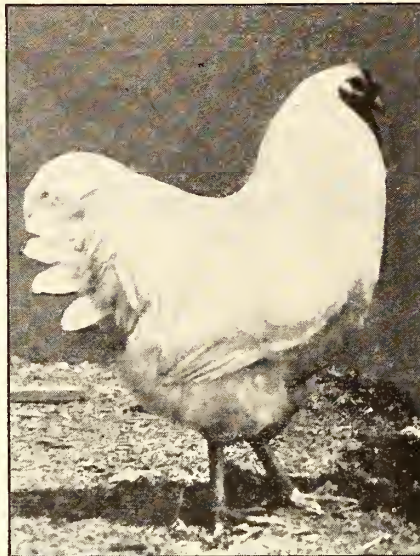
W. C. D. Associate Editor.



must not be lost sight of as I am convinced that fully half the people who begin breeding White Wyandottes are led to do so by their attractive appearance.

Fads Injurious

The worst thing that White Wyandottes have had to contend with has been the "faddy" ideas of some fanciers and breeders during the past ten years. So many fanciers will persist in singling out some one characteristic and making it of paramount importance. Perhaps they are encouraged to do this by "fussy" judges. This always brings up to my mind an experience of mine some years ago. I asked a judge what was wrong with a certain hen and was told that he found quite a lot of creaminess in one quill in each flight. This was the best shaped hen in the class and it did seem ridiculous to let her down for such a trifling defect. This is as bad as the judge who uses a magnifying glass to find stubs. I like to see a judge that can appreciate general excellence at a glance and not try to make his work easier by eliminating three-fourths of the class for trifling defects. I do not mean by this that I am opposed to careful judging. What we want is a useful



The above illustration shows the male referred to in Mr. Martin's reply to question No. 5.

White Wyandotte. There should be absolutely nothing in the Standard requirements to prevent it from the highest possible developments as a utility fowl.

Mr. Martin Answers 12 Questions on the Breeding of White Wyandottes

Question 1. In what way and why, will the changes in the wording of the standard description from "short" to "rather short" improve and benefit White Wyandottes?

Answer. The new description is an improvement. The old standard which called for "short" body no doubt, worked great harm to the White Wyandotte. I never could see any beauty in a White Wyandotte with too short a body. Besides we must not forget the old adage "Handsome is as Handsome Does", and my own experience has convinced me that a useful White Wyandotte must have a reasonable length of body to give the reproductive organs ample space.

Question 2. What do you consider the three most important requirements in the selection of breeding stock?

Answer. By far the most important requirement in the selection of breeding stock is vigor. Some fanciers put fine exhibition points first and make vigor

(Continued on page 609)

THE ORIGINATOR OF "REGAL" WHITE WYANDOTTES

If asked to name the foremost Canadian poultryman we would unhesitatingly accord that distinction to John S. Martin, of Port Dover, Ont., and with equal promptness would include him in the first half dozen most successful poultrymen of the American Continent.

Mr. Martin is a graduate of the Toronto University, where he earned his degree of B. A. After graduating he was a teacher of classics at the Port Dover high school. Later on he became interested in the piano business and made a great success as a salesman. From childhood he had cherished a natural love for poultry and his spare time was devoted to experimenting with different varieties. He had a well defined ideal and this seemed to be embodied in the White Wyandottes, and his interest and activities in poultry raising grew to such an extent that it began to interfere with his piano business. One thing or the other had to be sacrificed and he decided in favor of the White Wyandottes.

Having decided to follow poultry raising as a livelihood, Mr. Martin purchased a farm near Port Dover, Ontario, Canada, where he began in earnest the establishment of the now famous "Regal" strain of White Wyandottes. This farm is called the "Silver Lake Farm", after the beautiful small lake formed by the widening of the River Lynn, upon the shores of which the farm is situated. From a modest beginning he has built up the largest exclusive White Wyandotte business in the world and has long since found it necessary to add to his original acreage by purchasing adjoining land, that he could increase his plant to meet the rapidly increasing demand for Regal White Wyandottes.

Early in his career he began to exhibit at Canadian poultry shows and his exhibits were soon to be found regularly at the Canadian Industrial Exposition held annually at Toronto. It was at this great event that he first

established the quality of Regal White Wyandottes and he has a large collection of ribbons and other trophies that testify to their success.

Later on he became a regular exhibitor at the New York State Fair, where in seven years he has won thirty-six first prizes out of a possible forty-two. He has also tested the "Regal" quality at prominent winter shows in the United States, and at Boston, Mass., in 1913, in a class of 215 birds he was awarded four of the five first prizes.

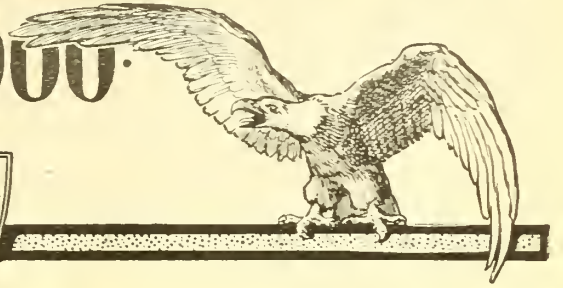
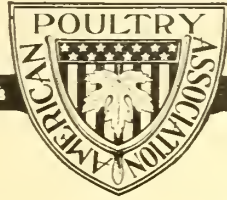
Mr. Martin has built up a business that amount to many thousands of dollars annually. His customers would make a small army and may be found in the most remote parts of the world, as he frequently makes shipments to Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, New Zealand and South America as well as to all parts of Canada and the United States. While he is a firm believer in Standard requirements, and his show room record tells an interesting story of how well he has succeeded in establishing them in his strain, he is also a firm believer in utility qualities and insists that a bird must be a good producer as well as a good looking specimen. His success in combining the two qualities in the same strain has been one of the great factors in placing him among America's most prominent poultrymen.

To meet the demands for the Regal White Wyandottes he finds it necessary to keep breeding stock to the number of 1,500 and to raise from 4,000 to 5,000 chicks annually. The farm now consists of fifty acres, all of which is devoted to the production of White Wyandottes. Earnestness of purpose and straightforward business dealings have characterized Mr. Martin's success. He has gained an independence that he could never have hoped for in a professional calling and his success in the Standard-bred poultry business is an example for others with similar aspirations to study. The name of John S. Martin is an honor to the Poultry Industry.



J. S. MARTIN

AN A. P. A. FEDERATED MEMBERSHIP OF 100,000.



PART I.

Field Cleared and the Foundations Laid for a Federated Organization of Tens of Thousands of American and Canadian Poultrymen and Women Who Will Co-Operate in General, Also Locally, in Promoting the Best Interests of Poultry Culture, All Branches

By S. T. CAMPBELL and the EDITOR of A. P. W.

THE 1906-1907 Constitution of the American Poultry Association, framed in August, 1906, at Mt. Clemens, Mich., and adopted at the January, 1907, annual meeting, held at Auburn, N. Y., provided for branch organizations, the territory of these branches to consist respectively of one or more states or provinces.

This move proved to be a popular one. It had been in demand for some years, and soon there were ten to a dozen state and provincial branches, which number later was swelled to between forty-five and fifty. At first as many as three to six states were included in a branch, but later these large territories were divided into several branches, especially in the United States.

STILL LATER, TWO CONDITIONS AROSE, BOTH OF WHICH SEEMED TO BE OF VITAL IMPORTANCE NOT ONLY AS AFFECTING THE OBJECTS OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION, BUT ALSO AS REGARDS THE WELFARE AND PROGRESS OF THE STATE AND PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATIONS..

First, these branches did not appear to have much of anything to do in their respective localities—not enough to keep them interested, active and self-supporting.

Second, it developed that there was strong objection on the part of state legislatures against voting public money to state branches, the idea being as "branches" these state organizations were under the control of some form of national organization and that the national body might benefit by the state appropriations.

Change Made in 1914 Constitution

Here seemed to be good reasons for dropping the name "branch", thereby removing any cause for legal objection on the part of state legislatures and provincial authorities, and also for providing a constitutional basis for "home rule" on the part of state and provincial organizations—these organizations to be federated with the American Poultry Association,

Objects of the American Poultry Association

THE following highly important, broad-gauge and comprehensive Objects of the American Poultry Association, with its more than 6,500 life members and 25,000 to 30,000 federated members, are reprinted here from the Preamble of the 1914 Constitution, written by John H. Robinson, editor of Farm-Poultry, Boston, Mass.:

"The objects of this Association shall be:

"To establish and maintain for the United States and Canada a general organization through which individuals, and local and special associations, can co-operate effectively for the development of all branches of poultry culture;

"To make and periodically revise standards for domestic poultry and their products;

"To publish these standards and such other publications as the work of the association may require;

"To encourage the holding of poultry shows, and to co-operate with poultry associations as far as it may be found practical in handling their exhibition for the best interests of exhibitors;

"To stimulate all lines of poultry trade and maintain the highest standards of business conduct in all transactions directly or indirectly affecting poultry interests;

"To encourage educational and experimental poultry work and inventions of value to poultry keepers, and to promote legislation beneficial to the poultry industry".

tion, in the interests of both, so long as the state and provincial bodies continue to work in harmony with the general objects of the American Poultry Association.

The 1914 Constitution and Laws of A. P. A. provide for such a change and in last month's issue of this magazine, page 497, was an article entitled "New Jersey in Line", wherein it was told how the New Jersey A. P. A. branch, the state poultry association and forty-one local and county organizations consolidated recently as the New Jersey state "member" of A. P. A., with a total start-off enrollment of more than four thousand poultrymen and women. In that article was published also the "home rule" constitution of what is now known as the "New Jersey State Poultry Association", the federated member of the American Poultry Association for New Jersey.

By provision of the 1914 A. P. A. Constitution, a broad latitude of home rule was left to the state or provincial member, thus giving a clear field to each of these local bodies of poultrymen and women to meet local conditions and to take full advantage of local opportunities. **TODAY** what these state and provincial members most need **IS SOMETHING TO DO**—something of genuine, practical importance in their local or state territories. Several state and provincial organizations knew beforehand what they wanted and they now are after it with excellent prospects of success; others, however, have not yet felt the solid ground under their feet, nor

marked a goal for ambitious efforts.

Just now the most helpful work the executive officers of the American Poultry Association can do **IS TO CO-OPERATE, EARNESTLY AND PERSISTENTLY**, in the organization of large and influential state and provincial A. P. A. members. As before remarked, this work is well under way, on successful lines, in a dozen or more states, but there is much creative and initiative work still to do. By creative work we mean that the friends of poultry culture in numerous states and provinces now "wish to be told" **WHAT TO DO AND HOW TO**

(Continued on page 616)

DISEASE PREVENTION AND SANITATION



Maintenance of Health the Most Important Factor in Successful Management Of Poultry. Cleanliness in Care and Management of First Importance. Simple Directions for the Prevention of Disease. Importance of Constitutional Vigor.

***BY H. R. LEWIS,**

Professor of Poultry Husbandry, New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J.

IN the successful management of poultry there is no more important factor than the maintenance of health. Owing to the possible ravages from common diseases and the inconvenience which they occasion, not only in dead birds but in decreased production it is essential that the poultryman keep a sharp lookout for such occurrences. He must make conditions surrounding the birds of such a nature that they will be unfavorable to the appearance and development of disease. His efforts should be toward preventing rather than curing. There are certain types of diseases mild in nature which affect the whole flock, and may be desirable to treat with an effort to cure; but with the majority of poultry diseases the value of the individual bird is so small and the amount of labor required to treat it properly with the expectation of attaining the cure is so great that it usually is not advisable nor profitable to treat individual birds which have an infectious disease, unless they are of high intrinsic value.

Value of Inherited Vigor

The first asset toward the maintenance of health is that the birds comprising the flock should themselves be strong and healthy, and should have been hatched from strong, healthy parents. Birds which have always been healthy possess high vitality and a factor of disease—resistance which is very valuable in the maintenance of health. A few diseases are inherited, the most noticeable being White Diarrhoea.

Most of them, however, are contracted after hatching and the prevalence and mode of transmission are largely a matter of environment.

Practical Methods of Preventing Disease

Next in importance to the necessity of strong, vigorous birds comes the question of maintaining proper environmental conditions and proper methods of management.

Keep birds clean and free from diseases. In order to maintain health in the flock, it is essential to stamp out any disease in the beginning before it becomes established. This should be done in the following way: The poultryman must keep a watchful eye on his flock to determine in the beginning any abnormal condition, either by loss of appetite, digestive disorders, eye or throat trouble, or any other abnormal suspicious condition. When such conditions are noted, the trouble should be immediately diagnosed and the possible cause determined. If the flock seems to be afflicted, the detection and elimination of the cause and flock treatment will usually suffice to check the spread. If only a few individuals seem to be affected and the disease is of an infectious nature, the immediate removal of all birds attacked is very essential. This will prevent the spread of the infection and will make possible a thorough and complete disinfecting of the quarters.

In such cases, it is usually best to kill and properly dispose of the infected birds. The best means of disposing of same is to bury them three or four feet deep below the ground or to burn them. It is very dangerous to throw them in the bushes at some little distance from the plant, as they will often be dragged around by the animals, or—worse yet—the healthy birds on the plant may get to them in ranging and thus the infection be rapidly spread. Epidemics of cholera, tuberculosis, etc., are often caused by carelessness in not making the proper disposal of dead birds.

Keep the Birds Free From Body Parasites

Of the many external parasites of poultry, two types are quite prevalent and are apt to sap the vitality of the flocks and thus make them more susceptible to infections. These are body lice and the red mite. Their prevalence in large numbers results in loss of appetite, loss of weight, practical cessation of production, and a general unprofitableness.

Prevention is much easier than eradication, and consists, in the case of body lice, of providing suitable dusting quarters in the pen. The best arrangement for this is six or eight inches of fine sand or road dust in a corner of the pen. If it has concrete floor, this dust should be kept free from litter or straw. A normal flock will usually keep themselves free from body lice; but, if they multiply to serious proportions, dusting with a good lice powder twice a year will usually be sufficient to eradicate them. The following mixture, known as "Lawry's Lice Powder" is recommended by the poultry department of Cornell University:

"Take three parts gasoline, and one part of crude carbolic acid 90 to 95 per cent strength. Mix these together and gradually stir in enough plaster of paris to absorb all the mixture, which will usually be about four quarts of plaster of paris to one quart of liquid. Thorough mixing of the liquid will result in a dry, pinkish brown powder with a fairly strong carbolic odor".

With the red mite, which is a blood-sucking insect, an entirely different procedure must be followed, for these insects lodge in the cracks and crevices around the perches flocking to the birds in the night when they are at roost, while the body lice live on them all the time. Owing to the fact that the mite can be attacked in the daytime in the poultry house, they are somewhat easier to combat. The best method is to spray the perches thoroughly with a solution composed of 50 per cent. crude carbolic and 50 per cent. of kerosene, saturating all the woodwork and getting into all the cracks and crevices. The frequent removal of the droppings and the keeping of clean litter will also aid in extermination.

Methods of Insuring Vigor in the Flock

SINCE vigor and vitality are so essential in maintaining health, the following brief discussion points toward some essential conditions to maintain this vigor.

1. Strong, healthy, well mated breeding stock.
2. Only laying hens, which have attained full maturity should be used for breeding.
3. The breeding stock, during the time the eggs are saved for hatching should be given plenty of exercise, should be kept out in the fresh air, should be maintained in perfect health and should not be forced for an excessive production.
4. From the time the eggs are laid until the chicks are hatched the eggs should be subjected to an environment, both before and during incubation, which will result in a large, strong, robust chick. Plenty of moisture in incubation is one of the essentials to bring this about.
5. During the brooding and growing season all methods of management should strive towards one thing; namely, a uniform, continuous growth from hatching to maturity.
6. At maturity the birds should be placed in dry, well ventilated houses, which are clean and can easily be maintained in a sanitary condition.

*In "The Poultry Industry of New York State".

SELLING STANDARD-BRED FOWLS ON A GUARANTEE TO WIN



PART II.

Law of the American Poultry Association and Rules of Our Poultry Shows Are now Clear on the Important Point of Bonafide Ownership of Specimens Entered for Competition. In What Manner, Then, Can Choice, High-Priced Standard Fowls Be Sold on an Agreement of Being Guaranteed to Win?

By GRANT M. CURTIS, Editor

EACH season hundreds of thousands of dollars change hands in the United States and Canada, in payment for choice Standard-bred fowls that are sold for exhibition purposes.

These days it is neither legal nor honorable to enter "borrowed" specimens in competition at a great majority of our annual poultry shows. The reasons for this rule are interesting and instructive.

And the same popular Show Rule applies with equal force to Standard fowls sold on any basis whatsoever which provides that if the birds are exhibited and fail to win specified prizes, they can be shipped back to the breeder or dealer.

In other words, at all well-conducted poultry shows in the United States and Canada, every fowl that is entered in competition must be the actual, bona fide property of the exhibitor—of the man or woman who entered it and who plans to win prizes and thereby obtain "advertising value" in the show room.

One question is: Can a practical and satisfactory plan be devised—or has such a plan been tried out successfully—whereby the "double value" of prize-winning fowl can be recognized? By double value is meant, first, their actual breeding value; second, their show-room or advertising value.

It appears that such a plan is already in fairly common use—just how common, we do not know. The Delano-Owen Farms method, which has been in successful operation twelve to fourteen years, is explained in this article. Writing of his plan (see letter herewith) Maurice F. Delano, owner of Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., says:

"This method has caused practically all of the leading poultrymen of the country to sell on similar terms".

A. P. W. was not aware of that. It will be interesting to learn how extensively the Owen Farms plan or others similar to it are being used; therefore in next month's issue we hope to present reports from other leading poultrymen, telling of the plans they use in this respect, also of their success.—Editor.

AS most of our readers no doubt are aware the American Poultry Association and a large majority of local poultry shows now publicly and urgently forbid the entering of fowls for competition that are not the bona fide property of the exhibitor. Quite generally, this condition is being insisted on—for good reasons and with valuable results.

This now popular Show Rule was adopted on a fair-play basis, one object being to stop the "borrowing" of birds for competitive exhibition, while another equally strong object was to prevent or discourage the conditional sales of choice fowls, based on an understanding that if when exhibited at some particular show they did not win the coveted prizes it "was not a sale" and the birds could be returned to the actual owner.

Clearly, this was not only a fair-play rule, but also a good Business Rule, in behalf of fancier-breeders and the standard-bred branch of the poultry industry. The idea of being able to "purchase" birds for exhibition purposes, under an agreement that if they do not win they can be returned, has nothing to recommend it from the viewpoint of the seller, and in considering the welfare of the business, the seller's interests are highly important, as a matter of course, because if he does not do well, the industry soon would cease to exist and buyers either would disappear or look in vain for quality and quantity in standard-bred fowls.

Ten, fifteen and twenty years ago the showing of "borrowed" birds was not unusual; it then was a far more common practice than it is at present. Men and women who did the borrowing, also men and women who loaned their birds,

did not seem to consider duly the right or wrong of this action, nor did they take into full account the direct and heavy losses they were causing other fellow-breeders, both sexes, who were trying faithfully to develop valuable strains of choice standard-bred fowl and to win prizes in competition on a fair and sportsmanlike basis, not only owning their birds, but in a majority of cases breeding them also—which of course is still better.

Morality, like intelligence or an education, is a development. Snap judgments often are revised by the average person when he or she comes to "look into the matter" and thereby gets a better understanding of it. Often we can solve these questions in a right manner for ourselves by merely facing about and getting into the other person's position. Doubtless if we were to do this oftener, the world, as made up of our daily affairs, would be much better off. What clearly is not fair to us, nor to our liking, will be unfair to the "other fellow" also and displeasing to him, as a general rule. That is the way we should look at and analyze these problems of right and wrong, in about ten cases out of every ten.

More than once in days gone by we have talked with friends and acquaintances of ours about their action in borrowing, also in lending, choice fowls for exhibition purposes in competition. They were frank about it and tried to defend what they had done. They were not crooks, nor did they mean to uphold unsportsmanlike conduct. They simply had not given the matter much thought—had not considered the question with care, even from a business point of view. Sometimes it was a case of friendship, without any financial consideration. A friend would lend one of more birds "to his friend", to "help



out his string" at a nearby or distant exhibition and later on the borrower would do as much for HIS FRIEND, just to help him "make a killing" at some other show where they were not to exhibit in personal competition.

It is easy to realize how it was. The men and women who practiced this friendly plan did not deserve to be sent to jail. On the other hand the practice was and is both wrongful and injurious—wrong, because it deprives some other exhibitor of what rightfully belongs to him, in fair and business-like competition, and injurious because surplus standard-bred fowl, of choice quality, meant to be sold, **MUST BE SOLD AT A PROFIT**, if the industry is to thrive and continue to develop.

Another point: Back there, in many, many cases, no show rule existed that prohibited the showing of borrowed birds; therefore the conditions as regards the immorality of the act were quite different from those that govern at present. Yet it should be plain that the mere "accident" of being able to borrow a prize winner, was not truly beneficial to the industry, nor was it fair to those who were working earnestly on correct lines to help build up the standard-bred branch on a legitimate, business-like basis.

The rapid growth of the standard-bred poultry industry in recent years has had an important bearing on the situation. Fifteen to twenty-five years ago there were but few fancier-breeders, comparatively speaking, who were making a regular business of the raising, exhibiting and sale of standard fowl, including the sale of hatching eggs and day-old chicks therefrom—men who relied solely or mainly on their poultry receipts as a source of income and means of livelihood. In those days it often was a matter of "fun" or pleasure, whereas now, with many poultrymen, it is largely a question of business. New rights and better methods have come with this change and they should be, in fact **MUST BE** respected and enforced if the standard-bred branch of the industry is to grow and prosper.

In other words—and to be brief about it—men (and women also) now **WORK FOR YEARS** and spend large sums of money in establishing a strain of valuable standard fowl, or in helping to improve the family of some existing strain, **DOING THIS** with the intention of entering the product in competition, at public exhibitions, so that they can secure the advertising value which as a general rule **IS NEEDED** to enable them to sell their surplus products at profitable prices. It no longer is fair or right, therefore, for these men and women to be deprived of their just reward, except on **EQUAL TERMS**, in fair competition.

This article, however, is not on the subject of showing borrowed birds, but has to do with the sale of standard fowl that are guaranteed to win. Let us get back to the main question.

Must be Owner of Birds That are Shown

Probably it is safe to assume that legally and morally (by legally is meant under show room rules) standard-bred fowl cannot now be sold on "a guarantee to win" with the

privilege of **RETURNING THEM IF THEY DO NOT WIN**, no matter what terms or conditions of the "return privilege" may be worked out or proposed. On the contrary the birds **MUST BE** the property of the exhibitor, otherwise the show management reserves the right, as per its rules, to debar the birds from competition, the exhibitor to forfeit his entry fees. In a number of cases that have come to our knowledge, leading poultrymen have taken the position that if a buyer to whom birds are sent on approval, exhibits these birds in competition at a poultry show, that act forms an acceptance of the birds, otherwise the person who received and exhibited them is guilty of gross misconduct under the law of the American Poultry Association and the rules of all poultry shows which are conducted under the rules of A. P. A. and that are so advertised.

In view of the foregoing situation, at all shows covered by what has been said, there is now **NO WAY LEFT** for an exhibitor to enter for competition birds that do not belong to him, or to win on such birds at these shows, unless he does it through ignorance or rascality. Possibly a man might stumble into it and "get away with it", as the saying is, through ignorance—that is, such a case perhaps could be imagined, but this certainly is not likely to happen very often.

Therefore the only exhibitor of this kind that really needs to be looked out for, **IS THE MAN WHO DOES IT DELIBERATELY**, knowing full well that he is breaking an important rule and doing an unsportsmanlike thing—to use a mild term. This sort of a crook or parasite should be "spotted" as often as he puts in an appearance, and it is **THE DUTY** not only of the show management, but also of other exhibitors and of the judges to expose dishonest work of this kind, promptly and fully. Speaking for ourselves, the American Poultry World (also R. P. J.) will cheerfully publish the facts in any and all such cases, provided legal proof of positive guilt is known to us or is placed in our hands. As a gathering place for "the annual test of quality", our well-conducted poultry shows are of **VITAL IMPORTANCE** to the Standard-bred Poultry Industry, hence it is proper that great care shall be taken to insure fair competition at these exhibitions and to uphold honest, fair-play methods.

The Delano-Owen Farms Method of Selling Fowls Guaranteed to Win

Several years ago, eight or ten we should judge, Owen Farms, Vineyard Haven, Mass., adopted the plan of selling birds (positive sales in every case) on a basis of **GRADUATED PRICES**, to this effect: That if the birds, as shipped on approval, were accepted and shown, and if they failed to win at all, there was a minimum price, whereas if they won first prize, there was a maximum price, while if they won a second prize or a lower one than this, the price was cut down on a graduated scale, as definitely stated in the terms of the sale.

Repeatedly we have heard this plan discussed at shows

(Continued on page 627)



M. F. Delano.

Originator of the "Guaranteed-To-Win" Plan of Selling Exhibition Poultry

ONE of the things that impressed me during my experience as a poultry judge was the frequency with which I met customers of Owen Farms. The section of the country did not matter, whether at Boston, Mass., Victoria, B. C., Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., or Raleigh, N. C., there was hardly a show at which I did not meet one or more poultry keepers who had sent various sums of money from enough to pay for a setting of eggs up to hundreds of dollars for an exhibition string from this noted establishment. Business at Owen Farms at that period totaled from \$35,000 to \$75,000 per annum, a considerable portion of which was in the sale of exhibition stock sold on the "Guaranteed-to-win" plan.

I could not recall the number who advised me that they had sent orders to Owen Farms, but do remember purchaser after purchaser who expressed satisfaction with their "Guaranteed-to-win" plan. No matter how strong the competition it was exceptional not to find "Guaranteed-to-win" birds among the winners and in the pink of show condition. Where the guaranteed birds did not win, customers expressed themselves well satisfied with their bargain, in fact I do not remember a single complaint made either about the quality of stock or the manner in which the order was handled by Owen Farms.

The "Guaranteed-to-win" plan may not be perfect, but until something better is devised, it is a system that insures the buyer of the closest attention on the part of the seller to the stock shipped for exhibition purposes. In the first place the shipper must satisfy the customer with the quality and condition of stock furnished, second he must also "make good" by furnishing fowls that possess sufficient merit to win or else stand a financial loss by making an agreed rebate to offset purchaser's disappointment.—Wm. C. Denny, Associate Editor.



THE SECRET ORDER OF ALECTOR

Founded 1914. "U. Z. I. C."

By EDITOR of A. P. W.

B EING impartial is meant to be an A. P. W. specialty! Therefore if we knew of still other Extra Pure poultry journalists who have joined (or were charter members) of the Order of Alector, we would publish their likenesses entirely without cost in these pages and with every portrait would cheerfully supply free a full-sized, unalloyed, adjustable Halo. Looking forward to receiving requests of this kind, we have had the forethought to lay in a large stock of Sterilized Halos, all of the latest type, with a "rich, even golden shade throughout", and as each new unretouched photograph comes to hand our artist, famed for true charity, will do the needful in a prompt and friendly manner.—Editor.



T HE day is said to be at hand when the poultry business of the New World, exclusive of Old Mexico and Hanover, Pa., is to be purified. Welcome the loitering hour! What the American Poultry Association in its forty years of history has omitted to do, is now to be done in some secret way—with neatness and despatch.

It still may be stated, without actual prejudice or any unkind thought, that this new society of Ivory Soap poultrymen, which we are told is to strive to light up and make sweet the dark spots in Hendom, was first thought of as a Remedy or Corrective for the indescribable pranks of the Schwabian "Fleas".

But that is not all—not by any means! It also is to take the place of the American Poultry Association, so it is alleged, as a would-be or should-be Regulator of poultrymen's social morals and business conduct. SOME contract, yet Youth, astride the good nag Inexperience, and spurred on by the Vanities which affect us all, is EVER HOPEFUL—thanks be, for that.

Planned to be a strictly "secret order", with the members

under solemn pledge, it of course is not easy for "rank outsiders" to get at the heart-to-heart facts in a matter of this kind; therefore let it be understood that A. P. W. does not vouch for the accuracy of any part or detail of this report. Now and then it has been necessary to draw heavily on hearsay, also on the imagination.

T HE nearest to a "give away", on the part of any member of the Order of Alector, is to be found in the following first-hand announcement, as published in the March, 1915, issue of the Poultry Item, Sellersville, Pa.:

"A New Order for Higher Ideals"

"On February 15th, there was held at the Prince George Hotel in New York, a meeting which marked the inception of a movement that will undoubtedly have a most marked influence on the entire poultry industry of America. The occasion in question was a meeting of the charter members of the Order of Alector, a fraternity among poultrymen that corresponds closely to several like organizations at present in existence in other arts and sciences.

"Membership in this organization is awarded solely on the basis of service, character and merit, and is by invitation (Continued on page 611)



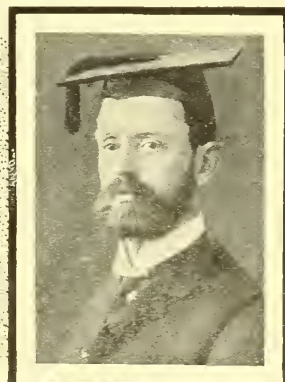
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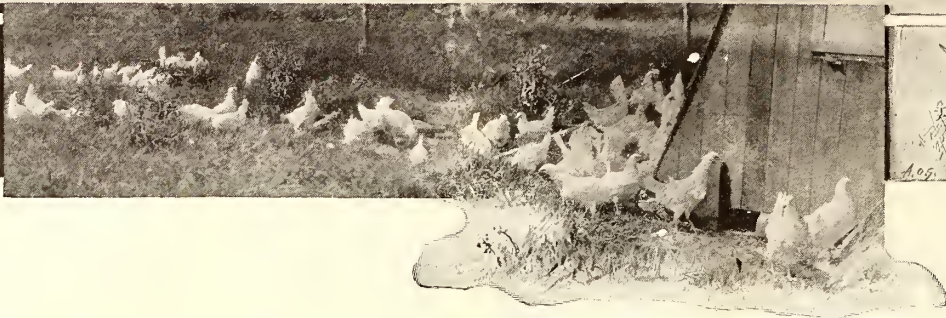
GRANT M CURTIS



J H ROBINSON

These four just ordinary, regular fellows ARE NOT members of the Order of Alector. "Link" Orr might divulge the "secrets" jestingly, while John Robinson no doubt would "see through things" right from the start, which of course would never do! Will Denny is too loyal a friend to stand for" the secret; one-man-pot-shots at undesirable members, and it is plain to be seen that editor of A. P. W. is too "smooth", as a politician or otherwise, to be accepted either for life or on probation.

SUMMER CARE OF GROWING STOCK



To Raise Healthy, Vigorous Chicks, Continuous Growth is Necessary and This Can Be Maintained Only by Intelligent Care and Management. A High Standard of Cleanliness Must be Maintained in Houses and Runs and Chicks Must be Kept Free From Vermin. Other Important Essentials to Success.

By W. A. WOLFORD, Associate Editor

TO grow vigorous, healthy chicks—chicks that will mature into fowls that it will be a pleasure to own—requires intelligent care from incubator to maturity. There is no half way stop, no period that careful attention can be dispensed with, and no time that haphazard methods will fit in. To become a really valuable specimen a chick must be kept growing continuously from birth to maturity.

If you feel your ambition declining as the warm weather approaches, spare yourself disappointment by disposing of that fine brood of chicks which you have brought successfully through the brooder stage. Don't harbor the idea that the critical stage is passed and that you can ease up, as the entire period from hatching to maturity is a critical stage, or becomes more or less so depending upon the care and attention that you as caretaker feel inclined to bestow.

The present month should see the 1915 crop of chicks, or a majority of them at the stage where the brooder is no longer required, and ready for the colony houses. The transferring from brooder to colony house brings us face to face with a serious problem, as chicks are peculiar creatures, and when transferred to strange quarters the chances are, two to one, that they will insist upon crowding into a corner and remaining there for the night with serious results if permitted to do so. One night will do the trick and the next morning you have a fine lot of listless, half dead chicks that will never fully recover their former vigor and strength. Check a chick's growth once and it never recovers the lost ground. A little time spent the evening before in spreading the chicks over the floor often saves a valuable brood and prevents disappointment.

Prevent Crowding

Crowding may be guarded against by making temporary hovers, that is, make a frame of light material and over this tack a single thickness of burlap; also a strip around the edges. Legs may be attached to keep it in the right position or it may be suspended from the roof of the colony house with cord and hooks. This arrangement is especially handy if the weather turns cold and wet after placing the chicks on range. It is a good practice to provide the colony houses with roosts and encourage the chicks to roost as early as possible as it removes the danger from overcrowding and if flat roosts at least two inches wide are used, there will be little or no danger from crooked breasts or other deformities usually credited to early roosting.

When placing the chicks in colony houses or out on range, cull carefully, taking out all specimens that show lack

of vigor or that do not give the promise of making a desirable specimen. Your time is too valuable to try to coax chicks of poor vitality to maturity. It is also desirable to separate the sexes, especially if it is not intended to keep a large number of cockerels on hand. By doing so the extra cockerels may be confined to limited runs and "finished off" in a few weeks for market, and the quicker these surplus cockerels are marketed, the greater the profit, as prices for broilers and friers decline rapidly at this season.

In locating the colony houses, an orchard makes an ideal place, and if the trees are not too large the houses may be arranged at convenient intervals all through the orchard, but if the trees are large and tops overspreading so that little or no sunlight reaches the ground it will be the better plan to place the houses in rows along the outer edge, the east and south sides being preferable. Unfortunately all poultry plants are not provided with an orchard and some other provision will have to be made for shade. A field of corn is admirable for this purpose, but in the northern localities it is not available at this season.

Shade is Necessary

On range or in runs where there is no natural shade it is necessary to the welfare of the growing chicks that shade be provided in some manner. In such locations the wide-awake poultry raiser will try and overcome this by the early planting of some quick growing plant. The sunflower answers this purpose nicely. In addition to this it is well to make other provision to make certain that the chicks have full protection from the sun when it is needed. To do this strips of muslin or burlap may be fastened on the fences on the south side of yards, or where the chicks are on free range, stakes should be driven into the ground and the burlap or muslin arranged to suit your own fancy.

An arrangement that gives protection all day long may be had by stretching a piece of burlap, ten or twelve feet long, on stakes, (from east to west) and then run a second piece, five or six feet long, at right angles from the center, on the north side of this, in other words, making a letter T. It is seldom that conditions are such that natural shade cannot be provided for. Small trees of some kind should be planted, and for this purpose, plum and dwarf pear trees fit in nicely. Provision must also be made to protect the drinking water and keep it in the shade. To do this a stake, three or four feet long, driven into the ground and a piece of

Seasonable Hints For A. P. W. Readers

Keep the chicks growing continuously—to do so requires good care.

Good care means personal attention and the liberal use of common sense.

Cull often. Keep only the most vigorous, market the rest. You cannot make a good chick out of a weakling.

Don't place too many chicks in one flock. Remember growing chicks constantly require more room. To overcrowd means failure.

Shade is one of the necessities of the summer care of chicks. They will not thrive without it.

Green food is a natural requirement of the growing chick.

Lack of shade and green food means a lack of vigor and vitality.

Fresh clean water supplied regularly in clean dishes is essential to success.

Keep a careful lookout for lice and mites. They multiply rapidly at this season. Cleanliness is a good preventive.

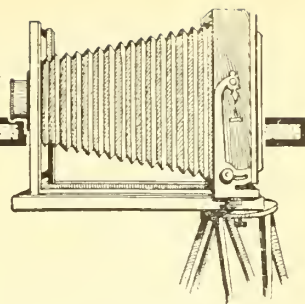
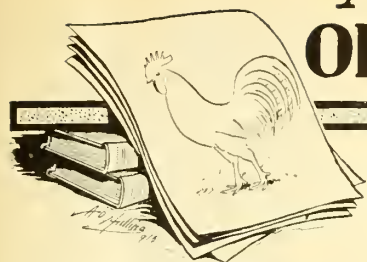
You cannot trust to luck in growing chicks. It is the little details of care that count. Luck in poultry raising is what you make it.

Count time spent in fussing with weak and slow growing chicks as time lost.

Vigor should be your watchword. Vigor promotes rapid growth, quick maturity and early production.

(Continued on page 616d)

A COMPARISON OF BREED TYPES



A Series of Profile Drawings Showing the Variations in Type of the Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Wyandottes. Also Variations in Type and Carriage of the Minorcas, Campines, Leghorns and Hamburgs. The Orpington Used as Basis of Comparison in the First Four Varieties and the Minorca in the Latter

By A. O. SCHILLING, Staff Artist

As a frontispiece to this issue of American Poultry World we have prepared an illustration showing a comparison of types of eight of the most popular breeds of poultry in America at the present time. The illustration includes four breeds known as general purpose types as follows: Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds and Wyandottes, also four breeds known as egg types as follows: Minorcas, Campines, Leghorns and Hamburgs.

We have mentioned these in rotation according to their relative size and weight with the object of showing types similar in a general way, yet differing in the various sections of back, length of leg and thigh, length of body, size of comb and shape and carriage of tail. The main object of this article is intended chiefly for the novice or beginner who is making a study of the various popular breed types, and with the aid of the illustration we hope to show more plainly than words can describe the variations in type, size and general character of the breeds represented.

How often do we hear the average person, who has never paid special attention to standard bred poultry remark, "Why they are very pretty but they look so much alike to me". For instance, a White Plymouth Rock and White Wyandotte, when shown to a novice, will look nearly alike and the only real difference which will be apparent to them will be that one has a rose comb, while the other has a single comb. This is rather an extreme comparison, but we know from past experience that many of our so-called fanciers have difficulty in fixing in their mind the principal variations in type of most breeds, except possibly their own special favorite.

The so-called expert or specialist on any one of the breeds shown in the frontispiece may also be benefited by establishing in his own mind, not only that which he is striving for as an ideal in his own special breed, be it Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, or Orpington, but also aid him in fixing in his memory a true type picture of some of the other breeds which may be classed with his specialty. He may also be benefited by acquiring a clearer understanding of breed types, thus lessening the danger of selecting specimens that may encroach upon another breed type of which his specialty is a variation. We have in mind a well known Plymouth Rock breeder who has repeatedly shown and won with specimens which to us appeared decidedly Wyandotte in type, yet they were Plymouth Rocks in that they had single combs and were somewhat more leggy and possibly a very little longer in body than the Wyandottes.

Distinctive Breed Types

It is the aim of the American Poultry Association in setting up their ideals as adopted and depicted in the American Standard of Perfection to establish individual breed types that are distinctive and unlike any other. Years of progressive breeding has brought with it newer breeds that are established by the mingling of two or more different breeds or varieties with the results that we have now with us a number of established breed types, having but slight variation from some of the breeds from which they were made. These must be kept separate and distinctive in their modern type or

IN the frontispiece and in the accompanying article Mr. Schilling has made an interesting comparison of breed types using as subjects the outlines of the males of eight of popular varieties of poultry, including four of the general-purpose breeds and four of the so-called egg type fowls. In the July issue he will make a similar comparison both in picture and words of the females of the same varieties.

standard shape in order to show enough individuality and merit to warrant their continued popularity and existence.

In preparing the profile drawings of the eight males shown in our frontispiece we have gone about it in a rather mechanical way,

so that the various measurements establishing the different variations in these types would be as nearly correct as possible. Each figure is intended to represent an ideal specimen of the breed. They are all drawn on exactly the same foot level using the near foot which is forward as a base of reckoning. We then drew an oblong of dotted lines through each body, using the largest one as a working basis. For example, at the upper right hand corner is shown an Orpington male profile. Here the top line of the oblong is exactly at the lowest point of concave of back, which is the point best suited to reckoning the height of a fowls body. The head was not selected for this purpose because it is rather an indefinite point to measure from on account of its varying position at different times. A point at the lowest extremity of body fluff was selected as the lower line, while the breast line was used as the front or side line of the oblong and the opposite side line was determined by a point at the juncture of upper and lower fluff at stern.

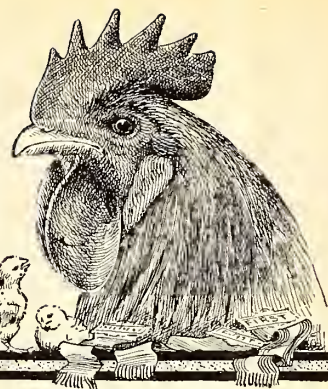
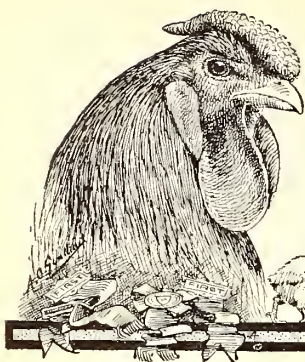
When this was completed we then had established an oblong over the Orpington with which the other three breeds could be compared. By placing an oblong of the same size on the same parallel over each of the other types we are enabled to see how much lower the back line of the Plymouth Rock comes than the Orpington, also how much shallower the depth of body is in comparison. It will be noticed that the Rhode Island Red is somewhat longer in body than the Plymouth Rock, yet its depth is a trifle shallower. The Wyandotte's body is set much lower in the oblong than the Plymouth Rock or Rhode Island Red, but the depth of body is practically the same. In length of body the Wyandotte seems fully as long as the Plymouth Rock, yet owing to its greater comparative depth, it seems much shorter and compact. Without the oblong lines to guide us the Wyandotte would apparently look much shorter than the Plymouth Rock.

Variations in Weight

The difference in weight between the Plymouth Rock and the Wyandotte is one pound according to the Standard of Perfection and in comparing the two types as shown in the picture one would be inclined to think that the Wyandotte was as heavy as the Plymouth Rock. This is not so, and we attribute this pound difference in weight to the fact that the Plymouth Rock is a harder feathered bird than the Wyandotte and naturally being about the same size in profile measurements the difference in weight is accounted for in this breed characteristic. The same thing occurs in the Orpington. One would naturally think that the Orpington was a much heavier fowl than the Plymouth Rock, but the standard weight for the Orpington is 10 lbs., only one half pound more than the Plymouth Rock. The apparent difference in the size as depicted in these drawings is accounted for by the fact that the Orpington is a loose feathered breed and consequently appears much heavier in the picture than he really is.

[Continued on page 594]

Right Use Of Rhode Island Red "Sports"



Ought They to be Used in the Mating Pens of High-Class, Line-Bred Single Comb Reds? Also is it Fair to Win Prizes on Them in Competition With Single Comb Reds and Then To Represent Them to the Buying Public as Being Genuine Single Comb Stock?

PART I.

By GRANT M. CURTIS, Editor

THE past winter A. O. Schilling, staff artist of this journal, made for F. E. Harrison, Menominee, Mich., a photographic half-tone picture of a Rhode Island Red cock, winner of first prize as a Single Comb Rhode Island Red at the Chicago Coliseum show, December 11-16, 1914, owned and exhibited by Mr. Harrison. Underneath the picture Mr. Schilling put the following wording:

"First Prize S. C. Rhode Island Red Cock

"Chicago Show, December, 1914, Bred and Owned by F. E. Harrison, Menominee, Mich."

February 10th, 1915, Mr. Harrison acknowledged receipt of the cut here mentioned and in a letter to Mr. Schilling said: "I received the three cuts of the Reds, but the cock bird I did not breed". In this letter Mr. Harrison asked Mr. Schilling to cut off the word "bred", which was done.

Writing to editor of A. P. W., under date March 22nd, Mr. Harrison referred to the above matter and said:

"Please note: I did not breed the first Chicago cock. When Mr. Schilling sent the picture enclosed I wrote him. I gave Mr. Williamson a testimonial that first cock was hatched from his eggs, being a Rose Comb sport. You can see I tried to get this matter made right."

This information was new to us—as was the knowledge that a Rose Comb "sport" could be awarded first prize at a leading show as a Single Comb Red of this variety. Frankly, we did not know that this was a common practice, nor were we aware that it was considered right by any of our foremost Single Comb Rhode Island Red breeders to buy or use home-grown sports from the Rose Combs for exhibition purposes in competition with genuine Single Combs and then to advertise these winnings (made by R. C. sports) in soliciting stock and egg orders for their strains of Single Comb birds, and also to place these "sports" in or at the head of breeding pens, several of the inmates consisting of genuine Single Comb Reds and to then follow this up by selling eggs for hatchnig at \$5.00 to \$15.00 per sitting, allowing the public to believe that it was buying straight Rhode Island Reds of the Single Comb variety, representing a long-established, prize-winning strain, etc.

Being in doubt about the situation and wishing to have Mr. Harrison's opinion, we wrote him March 29th as follows:

"By the way, what is your understanding of business ethics in a matter of this kind? Do you feel that it is right and fair to the interested public—to the buying public—to show a Rose Comb sport, winning a prize on it at a leading show, then to have a cut made of it and advertise it as a straight Single Comb Red, using this cut as a busi-

ness-getter, in the case of a breeder who is handling the Single Comb variety only? Am not clear myself on this point and would like to have your understanding of the matter".

Mr. Harrison States His View

April 1st Mr. Harrison replied to the foregoing question as follows:

"In regard to your inquiry as to whether or not I consider it good business ethics to use a Rose Comb sport in my pens, I am emphatic in saying that it is absolutely consistent to my way of thinking and honorable to advertise a Rose Comb sport as a Single Comb.

"Permit me through the medium of this letter to advise that there are a large percentage of the best birds winning that are Single Comb sports from the Rose Comb variety. I understand that the first New York Madison Square Garden cockerel was a sport from Rose Combs in this last show, but this I am not absolutely sure of. I do, however, know that first prize cock bird at Buffalo last year showed by Mr. Dutton was a sport.

"I have not tried in any manner to conceal the fact that this bird was a Rose Comb sport, for at the time he won first at the Coliseum a year ago I gave Mr. Williamson, Bluffton, Ind., a testimonial to that effect, and am directing a letter to Mr. Williamson today to forward a copy of same to you. I also beg to advise that I advertised in the Red Journal (that) he was a sport, and if I did not think it was in line with good business to use this kind of a bird, I certainly would not have advertised him so heavily."

Letter From A. P. W. to Mr. Harrison

April 10th we replied to the foregoing letter as follows:

"Acknowledging yours of the 1st inst., wherein you discuss the propriety or wisdom of using sports of the Rose Comb variety of Rhode Island Reds for breeding and exhibition purposes, as Single Comb Reds, it seems to me that this is both an interesting and important question.

"Under date of the 6th inst., I received a letter from D. K. Williamson, of Bluffton, Ind., relating to this matter, copy of which letter he may have mailed to you, in view of the fact that he wrote me at your suggestion, as stated in his letter here mentioned. If you have not received a copy of Mr. Williamson's letter and would like to have it, shall be pleased to forward it to you.

"It appears that you are right in saying that you 'have not tried in any manner to conceal the fact that this bird was a Rose Comb sport', referring to the cock bird on which you won first prize as a Single Comb at the Coliseum show a year ago."

Letter of Date, April 6, From Mr. Williamson

D. K. Williamson, Bluffton, Ind., is proprietor of the Longfield Poultry Farm and is a specialty breeder of high-class, prize-winning Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds. Longfield Farm does not breed the Single Comb variety. Mr. Williamson stands high in his profession as a poultryman and we have

Questions of Interest

IS it fair to the public to sell hatchling eggs at high prices from a pen of Single Comb Rhode Island Red females headed by a Rose Comb "sport" that has not a drop of Single Comb blood in his veins?

Is it right and just to produce or buy a Rose Comb "sport," win prizes on it and then picture it as a superior Single Comb specimen and by this means solicit stock and egg orders for a Single Comb strain, on the show room record of such a prize winner?

The male is half the breeding pen, in a true sense; therefore when a Rose Comb "sport" is placed at the head of a pen of Single Comb females, ought not the interested public be told plainly in sales printed matter that the head of "this mating" is a Rose Comb "sport," not a genuine Single Comb specimen, with several or many generations of Single Comb males back of him?

IS THERE SUCH A THING AS SYSTEMATIC OR SCIENTIFIC POULTRY BREEDING, ON STANDARD LINES?

DO VALUABLE "STRAINS" OF STANDARD-BRED FOWLS TRULY EXIST, AND IF SO, HOW WERE THEY ESTABLISHED AND ON WHAT BASIS ARE THEY TO BE MAINTAINED?

never received or heard a complaint about him, or his methods of doing business. Writing us under date, April 6th, Mr. Williamson said, among other things:

"In the past several years I have sold a number of 'sports' to old and careful breeders and have taken pains to find how they bred for them, and in each and every case the report was (that) the offspring were as true in comb as if the bird had been bred from Single Comb parents.

"In 1912 I sold a trio of birds that were the third generation bred from sports on both sides. To this was added another sport of the first generation and with this as a foundation the purchaser has built up a flock in which he informs me he has less trouble with comb defects than he had with the former flock of pure Single Combs.

"If the facts be true that these sports do breed true, I cannot see wherein a breeder does his customer any more injustice in not advertising that the bird is a sport than any of us do when we purchase a bird and place it in our breeding pens, and do not inform the public it is a purchased bird when we offer eggs from it.

"Mr. Harrison's testimonial in 1913 (which was published in our catalogue), I believe is the only case on record wherein a breeder of Single Combs publicly announced he was using a sport. This testimonial was entirely unsolicited, as was also the one given me this winter."

The Testimonials from Mr. Harrison

From the two testimonials given to Longfield Poultry Farm by Mr. Harrison, copies of which were enclosed by Mr. Williamson with his letter of date April 6th, the following quotations are made:

"Chicago, Ill., December 15, 1913: You are to be congratulated on the most efficient manner in which your strain of Rhode Island Reds have distinguished themselves throughout the country, both in the show room and in the yards as producers of winners of National repute.

"I take this opportunity of advising you that the ONLY MALE of the four first prize winning males at the Great Coliseum show, 1913-14, was a sport produced from a sitting of eggs you sold. This bird was the only one of my four first prize winners that I did not produce myself and he was considered by expert opinion to be the most superb reproduction of the standard Rhode Island Red, both in color and shape, that up to this time has ever been shown, and \$1,000 would not buy him."

"Menominee, Mich., January 8, 1915: In a research of the archives of fame, as to the best Rhode Island Red I have ever seen, whether it be Rose or Single Comb, I must confess your champion cock bird at Chicago is the best Rhode Island Red I have ever seen.

"This bird is without question the most valuable Rhode Island Red living, and I am indeed glad to see him in the hands of a man like yourself, for I am sure many breeders will reap the benefit from this valuable specimen."

Evidently this last mentioned bird is not the one referred to in Mr. Harrison's testimonial of date December 15, 1913. The second bird referred to by Mr. Harrison appears to have been a Rose Comb Red, as exhibited at Chicago, December, 1915, by Mr. Williamson.

Bird is Advertised as a S. C. R. I. Red

It will have been noted that Mr. Harrison, in the footnote to the Schilling picture that is described in the forepart of this article, advertised this Longfield Farm Rose Comb "sport" as a Single Comb Rhode Island Red. In this action he believes he was justified, so he has stated in his letter to us of April 1st, above quoted. On the other hand, it is proved that Mr. Harrison furnished Mr. Williamson a strong testimonial of date December 15, 1913, in which he gave the origin of this bird, also that this testimonial was published in the catalogue of Longfield Poultry Farm, without objection by Mr. Harrison.

Turning to Mr. Harrison's latest printed matter, consisting of a four-page, 9 x 12-inch circular, bearing date March 1st, 1915, we find that the cock bird in question, so it would appear, was at the head of "Pen 4", from which pen Mr. Harrison offered hatching eggs for sale at these prices: "\$12 for 13; \$23 for 25, and \$33 for 39 eggs. No customer to get more than three settings".

Under the title "Pen Headers", Pen No. 4 is described as follows:

"PEN 4, headed by first Chicago cock bird, Coliseum Show, 1912-13; First again at the same show, 1913-14; First at the Greater Chicago Show, and Champion cock bird of the entire show. This is the bird that defeated and took the prestige from those Madison Square Garden winners".

In the foregoing description there is no intimation of the fact that this cock bird is a Rose Comb sport, nor do we find any mention or discussion of the fact, either in this four-page circular or in Mr. Harrison's "Late Spring Royal Red Circular", consisting of eight pages, 9 x 12-inches, which was published in April of this year.

In the eight-page circular above referred to the Rose Comb "sport" cock bird that headed Pen No. 4, as described in Mr. Harrison's four-page circular of March 1st, 1915, appears to have been placed at the head of Pen No. 6, although the introductory matter to the description of pens 1 to 12 inclusive starts off with these words: "The following twelve pens are mated up just as they were through the entire season, and in order to get the blood lines of these great pens distributed throughout the entire country, I am offering all eggs from these pens at \$10.00 per fifteen, to be shipped after May 1st".

Following that statement, in the eight-page April, 1915, circular, Mr. Harrison describes Pen No. 4 as follows:

"PEN NO. 4 is headed by the cock bird that headed first old pen at Chicago, 1912-13, and headed first Detroit Pen the year before as a cockerel. He is a wonderful bird and was sired by Old Royal Red, and is a half-brother to the cock bird that heads Pen No. 5 in this list. He has always been a grand producer of exhibition specimens and a bird that I cannot speak too highly of".

In this same list, in the eight-page circular, Mr. Harrison describes Pen No. 6, as follows:

"PEN NO. 6 is headed by first prize Chicago cock bird of the last Chicago show, 1913-14, and he is mated with seven pullets. He is a wonderful specimen, and was considered the best cock bird ever shown at Chicago, and I am frank to say that I am only going to sell a very few eggs from this mating. The bird is certainly a wonder and a sire of two of the best cockerels that I ever saw, and I would rather not sell an egg from this particular pen".

If we have not picked the right bird, in the foregoing quotations from Mr. Harrison's recent printed matter, we shall be glad to have him set us right, in behalf of interested readers. The object here is to locate this particular bird in Mr. Harrison's 1914-1915 matings and to present the fact—if it is a fact—that Mr. Harrison felt at liberty to place this Rose Comb sport at the head of a breeding pen from which eggs for hatching are sold by him at high prices, doing so without telling the readers of his printed matter that the male bird in question was a Rose Comb sport, understood to be mated to Single Comb females of the "Royal Red" strain.

An Interesting and Important Question

As stated in our letter to Mr. Harrison of date April 10th, this whole matter struck us as being an interesting and important question, and in keeping with the editorial policy of the American Poultry World THAT ANY AND ALL QUESTIONS OF INTEREST AND IMPORTANCE TO THE POULTRY INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA ARE OPEN FOR DISCUSSION IN THESE PAGES should be handled frankly and freely, yet judiciously, we decided to present this question to foremost successful breeders of the Rhode Island Reds, both varieties, for general discussion, their views to be published in these columns.

In line with this decision we asked Mr. Denny, associate editor of A. P. W., to make up a list of Rhode Island Red breeders of national reputation, and to prepare a letter to be mailed to these breeders, which letter would bring out the questions raised by the action of Mr. Harrison in buying a Rose Comb Rhode Island Red, winning prizes on same, picturing and advertising the bird as a Single Comb Red, then placing it at the head of one or more of his breeding pens from which he sells eggs for hatching at high prices, doing so with-

(Continued on page 621)

Other Replies Next Month

TO date (May 20) additional replies to Mr. Denny's set of eight questions have been received from the following well-known breeders of Rhode Island Reds:

Harold Tompkins, Concord, Mass., breeder of both varieties.

C. P. Scott, Peoria, Ill., breeder of Single Combs.

Geo. L. Buell, Lorain, Ohio, breeder of Single Combs.

Philip Caswell, Newport, Rhode Island, breeder of both varieties.

Lester Tompkins, Concord, Mass., breeder of Single Combs.

J. M. Crowther, Willoughby, Ohio, breeder of both varieties.

J. W. Simmons, Geneva, Ohio, breeder of Rose Combs.

E. L. Prickett, Hazardville, Conn., breeder of Rose Combs.

Replies were asked for from about a dozen other Rhode Island Red breeders of National reputation, who have not yet favored us with answers. We should like to hear from all, but even if no further answers come to hand, those published in this issue and the other equally frank and valuable replies to be printed next month are from true leaders and will be found to cover the subject quite thoroughly.—Editor.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD



DEVOTED TO THE
Upbuilding of the Poultry Industry
in All Branches

GRANT M. CURTIS. Editor
WM. C. DENNY,
W. A. WOLFORD, } Associate Editors
ARTHUR O. SCHILLING, Artist

CONTRIBUTORS: The best informed and most
reliable men and women at work today in the
broad field of Poultry Culture and advancement

EDITORIALS

RIGHT TIME NOW TO START A MUCH NEEDED REFORM

It is our strong belief, based on years of observation, that the one truly inexcusable practice which now discredits many of our important poultry shows is the use of judges who precede and follow up their judging work in the show room by soliciting advertising or art contracts for poultry journals they own or by which they are employed.

It is the un-American and unfair nature of this long tolerated method that hurts! And the "hurt" is there whether the aggrieved exhibitors do or do not protest—whether or not they cry their disapproval from the housetops. The interested public also has the right to criticize this clearly questionable practice and to object to the general results.

Poultrymen and women work hard for years—five, ten, twenty or more—striving earnestly, at large expense of time and other values, to create and establish a prize-winning strain of domestic fowls—either this or they exercise the indisputable right to buy choice standard specimens at a high cost, for exhibition purposes.

When men or women who have done this—when these persons come into the show room to test, in public competition, the quality of their finest specimens, they want the judging to be done by WHOLLY DISINTERESTED PERSONS, so far as this is possible or practical.

Of this FACT there can be not the slightest room for doubt.

A great deal is at stake with many of these exhibitors—with a large majority of them, in fact. There not only are the years of work and study, or the tens or hundreds of dollars paid out in cash for prize-winners, but ahead of these exhibitors and depending on the show awards, is the advertising value which often means success or failure in the case of worthy men and women who well deserve to prosper in this branch of the industry.

If the facts were, first, that poultry journal representatives, as advertising solicitors, possess some high degree of knowledge or judgment not to be found in other poultry judges; or, second, if really and truly the poultry show managements could not afford to employ judges who do not solicit advertising or art work contracts at leading shows, the ease would not be so "rank" as it is now.

But no such facts exist. There are good judges among the advertising solicitors, yet there are equally good ones not so employed—and many more of them in actual numbers. As for the expense that must be borne by the show managements, this is helped out but little by the solicitor-judge, and unquestionably there are better ways to economize than to strike a blow at the very heart of "show values" by aiming to defray part of the legitimate judging expenses by displeasing many exhibitors and casting a suspicion over various awards.

We need more good poultry judges, from one side of the continent to the other. In order to get them, the right kind of men must be attracted to the work. A chief attraction consists of "enough work and enough pay to make it worth while". The solicitor-judge who splits his railroad fare between the judging job and his paper, or who finds a chance here and there to pocket an extra \$10.00 to \$25.00, is simply "cutting out" work and pay which properly belong to the regular judge, and the show management that seeks by this means to save such small sums is not really helping as it should to develop the standard-bred industry.

In the building up and continued development of a great live stock industry of country-wide and international importance, there are numerous things to think about, to plan for and to do. Certain persons of influence will hold one movement or reform close to them, so to speak, and in this position it looks extra big to them, while other equally earnest workers will claim that so and so spells "salvation". But the part of wis-

dom is for us to "size up right" the different needed reforms and then to plan the work faithfully to elevate gradually the whole industry by accepting, frankly and sincerely, EVERY CHANCE OF GENUINE BETTERMENT

Not merely "one thing at a time," but a steady, constructive uplift all along the line, or over the entire area, should be our plan of campaign!

This can and should be done. And among the reforms now calling for attention is this solicitor-judge proposition—is the separation of bald commercialism from the judicial act of placing awards of HIGHEST BUSINESS VALUE in competition at our poultry exhibitions. Moreover, just now appears to be an ideal time to start this reform—to inaugurate it as a matter of principle, then in the near future to make it universal—a RULE OF ACTION not to be ignored or broken, either by show managements or by any man who is engaged to judge fowls entered in competition at a public exhibition of importance.

Henry P. Schwab now has a poultry journal of his own that doubtless will keep him more than busy at remunerative work, especially during the show season of each fall and winter.

Frank L. Platt is not now connected with any poultry journal, in the capacity of an advertising solicitor, therefore he is at liberty to accept as many judging engagements as he may care to.

Theodore Hewes has sold his interest in the Inland Poultry Journal, hence he is now in a position to judge shows without feeling called on before or after the awards are placed to go up and down the line, soliciting advertising contracts from winners and losers alike.

Reese V. Hicks now has regular employment that is entirely removed from soliciting advertising contracts at any poultry show—regular employment that leaves him very little "spare time" for wearing the linen duster.

Will Denny was "won over" to the non-solicitor-judges idea by a happy, "relieved" experience! He has tried it both ways and has reached the firm conviction that he would much rather be at liberty to attend strictly to his poultry journal work at the shows—meeting all exhibitors without any explanations to offer, rather than to judge a man's birds one hour and the next hour ask him for a \$50.00 or \$500.00 advertising contract.

Such well-known judges as J. H. Drevinstedt, Thos. F. Rigg, D. Lincoln Orr and numerous others are not really involved, because they do not make a business of soliciting advertising at shows where they are employed as official judges. Frank Sewell, two or three years ago, reached the conclusion that he would

prefer not to help place the awards at shows where he is in attendance for the purpose of securing orders for art work, and A. O. Schilling feels practically the same way about it. Furthermore, both of these artists believe that their own class of work is of special importance to the advancement of the standard-bred poultry industry, while on the other hand THERE ARE PLENTY OF OTHER MEN who can do the judging and are anxious to do it at fair compensation.

The field, therefore, is clearer today than it has been in years for the starting of this TRULY NEEDED REFORM IN SHOW ROOM ETHICS—in show room practice and APPEARANCES—and the American Poultry World hereby very earnestly appeals to poultry show managers throughout the United States and Canada to carefully and duly consider THE RIGHTNESS AND WISDOM of this proposal. A great deal more could be said on the subject, but we now have the matter in your minds and sincerely hope that good may come of it.

ORDER OF ALECTOR

Starting on page 579 of this issue of A. P. W. is an article which we trust our readers will not take too seriously. It is entitled "The Secret Order of Alector". On the other hand, that article is meant to be "half in earnest" as well as half in jest. Writer is pretty well acquainted with quite a number of the present members of the Order of Alector and we do not hesitate to say that we believe they average up in good qualities fully as high as the rest of us. We would not want our readers to conclude that we regard the members of this new Order as being any worse than the general run of Mortals of this day and generation.

Nevertheless, we are unalterably opposed to any "secret society" in the poultry business of America that has for its declared object the public elevation, or purification, of the poultry industry.

"Secret" and "public" in these two cases are direct opposites, or practically so. For example, at the very start the Order of Alector and the individual members find themselves in a position where, on account of a secrecy pledge or understanding, they cannot adequately defend either the organization or their connection therewith.

Furthermore, after forty years of average progress, the American Poultry Association, with its more than six thousand five hundred life members, is now a vineyard that is white with opportunity for "good men and true" to take hold and help introduce and enforce needed reforms in all branches of the poultry industry of North America.

Any deficiencies that may exist in this direction are not of be blamed to the American Poultry Association, BUT TO ITS MEMBERS AS INDIVIDUALS. What they want they can have—no doubt about it, and it is full time that every earnest and loyal member should make his moral power felt, not in some new high-fangled secret body

of "exclusives", but in a truly great organization with forty years of creditable history back of it and the blessed "tomorrows" out just ahead of us.

The officers of the Order of Alector are as follows:

National President, J. Walter Keller, Philadelphia, Pa.

Vice-President, Jas. W. Bell, Chicago, Ill.

National Secretary-treasurer, John W. Ward, Jr., Pennington, N. J.

Members of Executive Board: F. J. Epele, Stockton, N. J.; F. L. Sewell, Niles, Mich.; Alexis L. Clark, New Brunswick, N. J.

We should have said that the officers "were as follows", because in April Mr. Sewell sent in his resignation as a member of the Order of Alector, which of course removed him automatically from office, March 29th, Mr. Sewell wrote us as follows, among other things, bearing on his point of view in connection with this new Order:

"Now the question arises as to my duty in the future. I believe this new order can, conducted with due consideration, be influential for good. Possibly all that would be proper to discuss within its closed walls could with equal propriety be done by committees or in sessions of the A. P. A., to which I want to be perfectly loyal.

"The question arises in my mind: Cannot the American Poultry Association institute reforms and control them with more power and greater benefit, with its liberal policies, than could an exclusive body of fanciers? I would be glad to help, yet I am sincerely loyal to

the progressive undertakings of the old parent organization of our American poultrymen and women".

Mr. Sewell asked for our opinion and we gave it to him, candidly and earnestly—not by suggesting that he resign from membership in the new Order, but by pointing out the futility, the real uselessness and the general folly of trying to reform poultrymen and to purify the poultry industry by means of a secret organization to be conducted on the invitation-only, one-man-black-ball membership basis.

Soon after the Palace New York Show last December, Mr. Sewell told us what he felt at liberty to divulge about the proposed new Order, and both he and Frank L. Platt talked to us cautiously and in our hearing about the Order during the Boston show in January. On a train from Boston to New York City, the Sunday night after the close of the last Boston Show, we enjoyed listening to a guarded discussion between Henry P. Schwab and Mr. Platt, as to the intentions and comparative merits of the Order of Fleas and the new "secret" order.

Back in December, after Mr. Sewell voluntarily told us the little that he felt at liberty to relate about the plan and objects of the Order of Alector, including the statement that he had spoken to one of the promoters about presenting our name for membership, we asked Mr. Sewell to withdraw our name, in case he understood that it had been presented by him. Arriving in New York City, the

S. C. BLACK
R. C. BROWN

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R. C. WHITE
Blue Ribbon Winners N. Y., Boston, Chicago. Choice breeding birds at greatly reduced prices. High class exhibition birds at one-half their value.
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"LEAD ALL OTHERS"

Eggs reduced to one half price or \$6.00 per 15. These are from the World Champions that hold the best records ever established. They are admittedly the strongest in QUALITY and VIGOR of any flock in existence. START RIGHT. Send for my free mating sheet. Send 20 cents for my grand illustrated catalog.

Utility eggs at \$6.00 per 100. Anything you need in stock or baby chicks.



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made a splendid record during 1914 winning in three shows 8 firsts, 7 seconds, 9 thirds, 5 fourths; winning best collection in each under 3 different judges and getting more places than any two competitors. Birds from our eggs can

WIN FOR YOU

in the best company you care to enter them. It's not too late to get some excellent birds.

EGGS HALF PRICE

after May 15th. Best exhibition matings as they run \$2.50 per setting. If selected from one pen \$5.00 per setting. Utility eggs \$1.00 per setting while they last. No one has better stock. Catalogue free.



Buffalo 1st cock

MARSHALL & MARSHALL,

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA

Monday morning following the Boston Show of this year, we made the same request of Mr. Platt, in the presence of Mr. Schwab.

In no way or form, first to last, did we seek to deter either Mr. Sewell or Mr. Platt from joining the Order of Aleator. On account of its proposed "secret" character, it was to be a matter of personal choice with them as individuals and presented a subject that could not be discussed freely, even by the best of friends, in cases where one or the other was not a member and did not wish to become one.

And so, for the first time in our long acquaintance with Mr. Sewell, on the one hand, and our shorter but close acquaintance with Mr. Platt, they were not able to discuss with us, nor we with them, frankly and openly, a proposition that the promoters claim is to be one of the grandest and most powerful influences "for good" in the poultry industry of this great country—an industry to which, for better or worse, a large number of thought-to-be-worthy men and women have given and are continuing to give the best years of their lives.

WE WANT NOTHING OF IT, thank you, yet let us say, in all sincerity, to the officers and members of this latest attempt to do things in a different way, that the columns of American Poultry World and of the Reliable Poultry Journal are wide open to any of you who may feel called on to explain or defend, in good faith, the secret Order of Aleator, its plan, its objects and the methods to be employed, secretly or publicly FOR A GENERAL POULTRY UPLIFT.

AN INCIDENT THAT TOOK PLACE ABOUT TWENTY YEARS AGO

Special attention is called to the frontispiece of this issue of A. P. W., consisting of a lesson in "standard-bred poultry types", as illustrated to excellent effect by A. O. Schilling, staff artist of this journal; also to Mr. Schilling's instructive article, entitled "A Comparison of Breed Types" which begins on page 581.

An incident related here, as recalled from the editor's experience of twenty years ago, as a beginner in the standard-bred poultry field, may prove helpful—and an encouragement—to a considerable number of our dead-in-earnest readers. That is our excuse for this item.

Living at Quincy, Ill., we became interested in the poultry business and learned that there were "fancy" or standard-bred chickens—the thorough-bred kind. Finally we decided to own some genuine Barred Plymouth Rocks and Light Brahmas. After corresponding with I. K. Felch, Natick, Mass., we sent him one hundred dollars for a dozen birds—a male and five female Barred Rocks and a male and five female Light Brahmas. It was a hard thing to do! We felt as though we were sending to Massachusetts about all the loose money there was in the state of Illinois.

At that time Mrs. R. A. Judy, Decatur, Ill., was in her prime as a poultrywoman of ability, deep interest and wonderful enthusiasm. She came over to Quincy to see us on a visit. We showed her our Essex strain Barred Rocks and Felch Light Brahmas, doing so with much pride, notwithstanding the fact that it

rather "took the starch out of us" when she told us, blandly enough, that a few months before she had sent Mr. Felch an even hundred dollars for "one chicken"—a Light Brahma cockerel.

When we came to look over our dozen birds we (meaning the writer) had no trouble in telling which were Plymouth Rocks and which were Light Brahmas—the colors and markings helped us to do that much! But when Mrs. Judy began to talk about Plymouth Rock type, Brahma type, Wyandotte type, etc., we were far out at sea. It was plain enough that the Light Brahma "rooster" was bigger, heavier, etc., than the one marked like a piece of bed ticking, also that the Rock hens were without feathers on their legs and toes, whereas the Brahma hens were liberally decorated in this respect, BUT AS FOR TYPE—that certainly bothered us.

Mrs. Judy was kind indeed. She went into the subject carefully and went over it repeatedly. We felt like a dull student, whether we were or not. Finally we asked her—and the recollection is as clear as though the incident had occurred yesterday or a week ago:

"How long, Mrs. Judy, will it take an ordinary fellow who scarcely knows a chicken from a cook stove, to understand this thing that you mean by the word type, as applied to fancy poultry?"

Her reply was encouraging, and we give it here for whatever the individual reader may believe it to be worth. Said she:

"Some persons will be able to learn as much about it in six weeks as others would be able to learn in six years. It is a question of intelligence, interest and study. However, until you do understand type, you will never know much about the valuable qualities of standard-bred fowl, about the actual differences that distinguish one breed from another. It is type or shape that makes the breed, while color of plumage, form of comb, etc., give us the different varieties of the numerous breeds."

This little incident will not be of any value to the "old hands" in the standard-bred poultry business, but it may prove both helpful and encouraging to the beginner, whose name is legion. In another item in this issue we have quoted from a recent letter from T. F. McGrew, director of the Poultry Farming Instruction Department of the International Correspondence Schools, Scranton, Pa., in which he advises us to put into the pages of A. P. W., month after month, more of just the kind of information its editor was deeply interested in and very much wanted to learn about when he was a beginner. Well, this is one of those incidents and, as stated in connection with the quotation from Mr. McGrew's letter, with a little encouragement along this line we are very liable to "go the limit". Perhaps it wouldn't be a bad idea, at that.

JUST WHAT THE OUTCOME OF THIS "THREAT" MAY BE, WE REALLY DO NOT KNOW

Thos. F. McGrew, for twenty-five years or more a well-known breeder and judge of standard fowl, also a writer and lecturer on poultry topics, is now director of the Poultry Farming Course Department of the great International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa., in which city Mr. and Mrs. McGrew reside.

Lately (May 10th), we mailed a letter

to the members of the American Association of Investigators and Instructors in Poultry Husbandry, including Mr. McGrew. For a copy of this letter (if interested), and some of the welcome replies, see pages 607-608 of this issue of A. P. W.

However, in reprinting sample letters written to us by agricultural college poultry instructors and from poultry investigators located on government experiment stations, we held out the one written to us by Mr. McGrew, doing so for a special reason. Following is the part of Mr. McGrew's kind letter of May 22nd, which is quoted herewith for the purpose we have in mind:

"Might I take the liberty to suggest that you are in a position to do a very great amount of good with your great publications. Why not make it one of your set determinations to tell your readers, THE GREATER PART OF WHOM ARE BEGINNERS, of exactly those things you were anxious to know about when you began to realize what the poultry business really is?"

"Pardon the intrusion, when I claim that the least amount of good is gained by the greatest number of your readers from a laudation of the few. In other words, don't you believe that the poultrymen at large have but little interest in what might be termed the big politician in the poultry business?"

"I was never so busy as I have been the last nine months. I never have taken part in any line of work that has given me equal pleasure as that derived from my present employment. I look at many things from a different viewpoint than formerly and I know that the poultry people in general are very anxious to be taught how to make at least part of their living from poultry. A great work is before us. The question is, will our stewardship be commendable? Let us hope that it may be."

This welcome and frank letter from Mr. McGrew put a new idea into our head—perhaps a dangerous one! We refer mainly to the first paragraph here quoted from his letter. Probably that is not what he meant, but we are tempted to write a series of articles for A. P. W. of a reminiscent character, giving the fact-story of how we came to take an interest in standard-bred poultry, how we first embarked, the hopes we had, the plans we made, the fool things we tried, the bad breaks made, how we gradually learned to know better, the changes made and why, when success came, in what form, to what extent, etc., etc.

If not, why not?

Guessing at what "the other fellow" may have done or should have done, is one way to go about it. Another way might be to tell frankly what you really know, as based on your own experience—good, bad and indifferent. Some of the "fool breaks" we made would put to shame any average human being and, candidly, we thought ourselves pretty smart those days! We had started at two dollars a week, had learned a trade and then obtained a diploma in a business college. Later we went through a small western university and earned a Bachelor of Science sheepskin—which later was transformed into an A. M. parchment, on the postgraduate theory and basis. Not really a bad record, and we "orated" for the "finals" in June of the year that we came twenty-one in August.

At the time the chicken fever passed our way and touched us fatally with its wing, we had been a reporter on a daily paper (at Quincy Ill.) about three years and at this time were city editor.

Yet what a monumental "phool" we were—as proved clearly and repeatedly by the facts—when we "tackled" the chicken business and started in to raise eight thousand broilers the first year and many wagon-loads of large-sized, beautiful and delicious market eggs to be sold to the "first families" at twenty cents per dozen as an average price the year around!

Once upon a time we attended a lecture by Robert J. Burdette. There were "rooms for rent" in the Opera House—that is what the building was called, thank you!—and Mr. Burdette opened up the entertainment by inviting what few there were of us to gather down close to the foot-lights, so that he could take pot-shots at us at closer range. For three hours or more he gave us a happy time of it. At this point he looked tired and wanted to quit, but we kept on applauding. Finally he sat on the edge of a table on the platform, swung his foot and said:

"You people better be careful! I warn you that I rather like to talk and am a man who will go along on this line with mighty little encouragement".

He got his encouragement, all right. For another three-quarters of an hour or more he enchanted every one present with real wit and warm-hearted philosophy. Much of what he told us came from his personal experience—or represented the Burdette-point-of-view. As regards Mr. McGrew's suggestion, or at least one view we have seen fit to take of it, we really are tempted to open up and tell some things about our first ten years in the poultry business, covering the time when we lived on a six and three-quarters acres poultry plant in the suburbs of Quincy and personally looked after the management of the plant, the mating of the birds, the sale of the products, etc.

So modest are we, that it never before has occurred to us to do this. That is the plain truth about it. Perhaps we shall back out now. Still, with a little encouragement, we might go on, as the lamented Bob Burdette said that memorable night at old Dorr's Opera House, now more than twenty-odd years ago.

PRACTICAL, RELIABLE POULTRY INFORMATION AND ADVICE

Our readers are urged to turn each month to the Government Work for Poultry Department of A. P. W., where they will find timely, seasonable poultry information that represents the "cream" of the best work done on state and provincial experiment farms of the United States and Canada, that are conducted at public expense for the welfare of the poultry industry.

That is one of the main objects of this department. At present tens of thousands of dollars are being expended annually by the United States Government and twenty-five to thirty State Governments, also by the Dominion Governments. College-bred men with scientific training who also have had practical experience in poultry and egg production, are devoting every week day of the year to this work and they have been furnish-

ed the needed facilities at public expense.

Our knowledge is to the effect that as a rule these agricultural college and experiment station men do not give out information on poultry subjects until they have looked into matters carefully and have made reasonably sure of their ground. It is an easy matter to ridicule work done by college or scientific men, so-called, but usually the persons who do the criticising are poorly qualified for this self-assumed position and their criticisms are either wide of the mark or without real foundation.

Earnest poultrymen and every friend of poultry culture should welcome the government work now being done in behalf of poultry progress and, so far as practical, should co-operate with and seek to encourage these men who are devoting the best years of their lives to this field of investigation and needed public instruction. However, the work done by them speaks for itself, as the saying is—a fact that can be learned each month by those of our readers who will turn to the department here mentioned and read the helpful instructions there to be found.

A valuable feature of the information and advice given by station experimenters and college instructors is its DIS-INTERESTEDNESS. This fact should appeal strongly to the average reader. These men have no occasion to boost any particular method, any breed or variety, any special brand of goods, or any particular plan of operation. It would be suicidal for any one of them to try to do this—to make this mistake. He would be promptly and severely called down, not only by the authorities back of him, but by the interested public. The fact that the information and advice from these men is disinterested, adds special value and should be borne in mind when reading what they have to say and in planning to adopt methods they recommend.

BELIEVES HE WAS FIRST POULTRY BREEDER IN AMERICA TO ADVERTISE BIRDS, SOLD AND SHIPPED SUBJECT TO APPROVAL

Whether or not S. T. Campbell, Mansfield, Ohio, for the fifth time re-elected secretary of the American Poultry Association, and for twenty years or such a matter a successful breeder of Black Minorcas, was in fact the first poultry breeder in America to advertise birds sold and shipped "subject to approval", we do not know. But to have done this many years ago was a great credit to Mr. Campbell and it is now to the credit of the American Poultry Association to have, as its secretary, a man who had the good judgment and fair-play qualities to adopt this method among the first, if not as the originator.

In this connection—and as substantial

proof that the standard-bred branch of the poultry business can be conducted on a basis satisfactory to both the seller and buyer, YEAR AFTER YEAR—we take the liberty of quoting three paragraphs from a letter of May 15th, addressed by Secretary Campbell to the editor of A. P. W.:

"You are absolutely correct in your article in May A. P. W. with reference to shipping fowls subject to approval. The writer, so far as his knowledge goes, was the first poultry breeder in America to advertise birds sold and shipped subject to approval, with the distinct understanding that if a specimen were returned, the purchase price would be refunded and no questions asked.

"In case the buyer does not feel justified in relying entirely upon his own judgment or knowledge of the fowls, when received he should call in a friend who is qualified and the decision should be promptly made. If the fowls are not satisfactory, they should be returned within twenty-four hours. These terms should be agreed to by both seller and buyer before the order is placed.

"During my long experience in buying and selling Standard-bred fowls, I had but one specimen returned. This was promptly replaced with another and the deal closed. In my judgment, the buyer should be the judge. If birds purchased are not satisfactory to him, he should have the right to return them, paying express charges both ways; and the seller should, without equivocation, promptly remit the amount received, less express charges".

That just about states the whole case and, we repeat, it does high credit to Mr. Campbell as a man, also as an important official of a live stock association with 6,500 members that is understood to be trying faithfully to promote the standard-bred branch of the poultry business on fair and honorable lines. Candidly, there is quite a little still to be done by A. P. A. in the form of house-cleaning—and now that E. E. Richards, for five years the efficient and courageous chairman of the important committee on Grievances and Complaints (known under the new constitution as the Welfare, Grievance and Complaints Committee) is to be our president, it seems reasonable to assume that he will wish to put into effect quite a number of moderate but constructive reforms that must have suggested themselves to him in the discharge of his duties as chairman of a committee that has averaged to handle fifty or more complaints each year for the last four or five.

Undoubtedly in such work as this, President-elect Richards will have the hearty support not only of Secretary Campbell, but we believe that a large majority of the present Executive Board will stand back of him also, first to last, in whatever helpful and constructive methods he may suggest or recommend. And what he wishes to suggest should come in the form of a recommendation. Why not go back to the practice of an inaugural address, the incoming president to outline, more or less in party platform style, just what he believes should be done next, how he thinks the association should go about it, etc., etc.

Try this out, Mr. Richards, and you will find a lot of us standing back of you, earnestly and solidly! Other men's records, as made in time past, can reflect but little glory on you. Your record has to be made by individual effort, initiative and accomplishment. There never was a time when standard-bred poultry business was more ready than it is now for helpful and constructive work, or when

the sentiment of the friends of poultry culture was stronger inclined toward progressive, aggressive and commendable effort by the officers of this association. **HERE IS GOOD LUCK TO YOU**, therefore—together with all the assistance that can be given to your administration by the numerous active members of an association that wanted you to have the position you have been honored with and who will do their best to **HELP YOU MAKE A RECORD** of which you and they may be proud so long as memory lasts, in the case of all who know you well and hold you in deservedly high esteem.

ELECTION OF A. P. A. OFFICERS— QUOTATIONS FROM AN URGENT LETTER

Following were the votes cast respectively for candidates in the American Poultry Association election which closed May 3rd, also for the place and time of holding the fortieth annual meeting or convention:

President, E. E. Richards, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	2,296
Vice-President, A. A. Peters, Denver, Colo.....	1,543
Vice-President, Joseph Russell, Toronto, Canada.....	795
Secretary, S. T. Campbell, Mans- field, Ohio.....	2,150
Place of Meeting, San Francisco, Calif.....	1,653
Place of Meeting, Detroit, Mich.	671
Time of Meeting, Second week of August.....	836
Time of Meeting, Third week of November.....	1,413

Officers-elect Richards, Peters and Campbell are well-known to readers of A. P. W.; therefore they do not need any endorsement from us.

Now that this year's annual convention is to be held at San Francisco, in connection with the great Panama-Pacific Exposition, all members of A. P. A. who can afford to do so should attend without fail.

While August no doubt would have been more convenient as regards business requirements, it is strongly claimed that weather condition, etc., on the Coast will be even pleasanter the latter part of November.

D. O. Lively, Chief of the Department of Live Stock of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, under date March 25th, 1915, mailed a strong circular letter to the more than six thousand members of the American Poultry Association, asking them to vote for San Francisco as the next place of meeting (November 18 to 28), and to then be sure to attend the meeting. In this urgent and cordial letter Mr. Lively said, among other things:

"The poultry show in connection with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition will be held in San Francisco from November 18th to 28th, 1915.

"There will be caged at this Exposition Poultry Show, what will go down in history as the largest and greatest poultry show the world has ever known.

"You, as a member are cordially invited to attend, and if possible to make an exhibit of your fowls.

"With the wish that we may have the pleasure of clasping the hand of every member of the American Poultry Association, and the poultry breeders of America, we remain,

"Sincerely and cordially yours,

"D. O. Lively,

"Chief Department of Live Stock".

"Jas. A. Barr,

"Director of Congresses.

THOUGHTS "ON THE RUN" THAT WE HOPE MAY BE OF SOME VALUE

It seems a great pity that men who have the chance to do a large and profitable business in the sale of standard-bred fowls and eggs for hatching therefrom, do not have the sense and the moral "sand" to start right, do right and stay right.

That the demand has existed, now exists and will continue to exist for choice breeding and exhibition fowls **AT TRULY PROFITABLE PRICES**, there can be no doubt. For example, to sell Rhode Island Red "chickens" at \$100 each for males and \$50 each for females, or even to sell ten birds, a male and nine females, for \$125, ought to mean good profits—meaning net profits, as a general rule. Furthermore, to obtain \$10 to \$15 per dozen for eggs for hatching, should also mean a safe margin of gross profit—enough to leave a comfortable net profit.

Knowledge has come to us straight and direct here lately of the sale of dozens upon dozens of sittings of Rhode Island Red eggs by a prominent breeder at sixty-five to ninety cents per egg—a far greater demand than this breeder could supply! Truth is, that during the past season, in "these times" of old-world war and the foot and mouth disease quarantine, he has been weeks, in fact one to two months behind in the filling of egg orders **AT THESE PRICES**.

With such a demand existing, and in view of the fact that it is readily possible to build up and maintain a **DEPENDABLE STRAIN** of choice standard-bred fowl, would it not seem that there ought to be a good living in a business of this kind, with a safe chance to accumulate a competency for old age?

While it is a trite thing to say, nevertheless it is very evident that the standard-bred branch of the poultry business is still "in its infancy" in this rich and populous country. The need still is for competent, reliable men—for poultrymen of intelligence, business training and a strong deep-seated **ACTUAL FONDNESS** for fine specimens of domestic fowl, bred closely to Standard requirements. Dependable "strains" are in demand, representing established blood lines, these strains to reach back ten, fifteen or twenty generations and to be able to **REPRODUCE THEMSELVES** to a satisfactory and profitable extent.

More space or ground room also is needed in a majority of cases—is badly or sadly needed. A handful of poultry, so to speak, of excellent quality, representing an established strain, can be bred successfully on a city lot or on a quarter of an acre, but this can be done

only under difficulties. To do this is a matter of pleasure and recreation, not a business proposition.

Also the day of the one-good-chicken poultry plant is doomed—and it ought to be. In place of one notable prize winner, bred or purchased, we **NOW NEED A STRAIN** with the inherent power to transmit its Standard values from generation to generation, and in profitable percentages.

On the established-strain basis, the breeding of Standard fowl on a small scale even on a city lot, is deeply interesting and can be made far more than self-supporting. The real secret is in the man or woman—in his or her actual love of fine fowl, plus a **RELIABLE STRAIN** of individual merit and prepotency.

But additional to these small-plant, recreation, pleasure-seeking poultry keepers who will not tolerate anything less attractive and interesting than **CHOICE STANDARD SPECIMENS**, we have fancier-breeders who operate on a large scale, who love the work, know their business and are making what properly may be called big money. But it is very evident that we need more of them—need more of them—need them sorely! For every popular breed and variety we need not one D. W. Young, or one E. B. Thompson, but ten, twenty-five, fifty or one hundred.

Speed the day when this condition shall exist! It calls for men of high order—both as to business morals and business ability. We have said before that a man who can succeed well in the standard-bred branch of the poultry business could run a small railroad. That is true, in our opinion. To succeed well in the poultry business, as a fancier-breeder, calls for a full complement of business qualifications. There must be judgment, economy, persistence, enterprize—determination. Add to these things general business training, natural or acquired, **PLUS EXPERIENCE**, also plus personal initiative. And above all there must be a genuine fondness for the work—for truly choice fowls as the proud product of heart, brain and hands.

But the opportunity is here now. It exists today, as never before. This is especially so as regards **MAKING A RIGHT START**—and losing no time in doing it. Times have been "off" in this country during the last few years, quite decidedly so. But soon they will be back on the old basis—of this we have no doubt. And in view of the fact that it takes a number of years to get well started in the standard-bred branch of the poultry business, **ON SOUND LINES OF PERMANENT SUCCESS**, those of our readers who really are cut out for this work should take hold now—should

study and master the different problems and GET READY for the good times that are ahead of us.

We haven't covered the subject as we intended to when we started to dictate this article; yet we believe that some seed for good exists here, and we have faith that it will fall on fertile ground, in many cases at least. Each reader "is a world unto himself"—or herself; therefore if the ideas meant to be conveyed in this article are to be of value TO YOU, Reader, you will know it and can make good use of them.

IT PAID WELL TO PLACE THESE EGGS IN COLD STORAGE

Being aware that W. C. Ellison, resident manager of the Cyphers Company Poultry Farm, located in the suburbs of Buffalo, tried the experiment last summer of placing eggs in a Buffalo cold storage plant, doing this while market eggs were low in price, we asked Mr. Ellison to give us a brief detailed report for publication in these columns for the benefit of A. P. W. readers. Following is Mr. Ellison's reply:

"Elma Center, N. Y., May 1st, 1915.
"Editor American Poultry World:

"Conforming to your request, here are the results of our storing twenty crates of eggs last summer.

"These eggs were sent to cold storage the latter part of May and early part of June. We shipped in twenty crates of thirty dozen each.

"At the time these eggs were shipped in they would have brought us only seventeen cents per dozen in the daily market for table use. This would have made a total of \$102.00.

"These same eggs were sold in December at an average of thirty cents per dozen, which made a total of \$180.00, or a difference of \$78.00 in favor of cold storage.

"The cold storage plant charged two cents per dozen for the period, which made a total of \$12.00 for storage. To this is to be added \$6.20 expressage and the commission man's charge of \$12.00, making the total of expenditures \$30.20, and leaving us \$47.80 'clear and above' what the cost of storage and other expenses amounted to.

"That was an extra profit—or actual profit—well worth working for, and this season we are to place a considerably larger amount of eggs in cold storage, provided we have them to spare, which probably will be the case.

"Very truly yours,
"W. C. Ellison".

Well-informed poultrymen, including the average egg consumer, no longer doubts the value of cold storage for the preservation of eggs, dressed poultry, other forms of table meat, etc. Not every poultryman is near enough to a cold storage plant to take advantage of it, but many are—and as a rule they should do so. A. P. W. would like to hear from those of its readers who have tried this plan with success in the form of added profits.

CAN OBTAIN VALUABLE HELP FROM PRACTICAL POULTRY KEEPERS

Two other interesting and "meaty" paragraphs in the letter of James E. Rice, professor of poultry husbandry at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., which letter is published in full on page 607 of this issue, reads as follows:

"Some of the most valued and trustworthy information relating to poultry comes direct from people who are tak-

ing care of their fowls on their own farms. The investigators (meaning college instructors and experiment station workers) should look to these for confirmation of their results and also for valuable suggestions for experimental projects. If the experimental results cannot stand the test of the experience of the practical poultryman, the chances are the conclusions are not correct.

"It is only in very rare instances that the scientific investigator, whose authority we of course all respect, discovers or advances a brand new idea in the practical poultry field. By virtue of his closer observation and carefully kept data, he may be able to prove and explain a fact that otherwise would be known only as some one's opinion".

It took a man of brains, experience, intimate knowledge and mature judgment to dictate two such paragraphs. Here we find Professor Rice acknowledging freely the value of practical poultry experience, while at the same time pointing out the special value of scientific investigation and research in behalf of poultry culture. We subscribe heartily to both of these paragraphs, taking them "in the large", as the saying is.

We may rest assured that men like Professor Rice will be keenly interested in such questions as the one treated of in this issue, entitled "Right Use of Rhode Red 'Sports'", beginning on page 582. By the way, we would urge that every earnest student of the different important problems of breeding or mating standard-bred fowls for best results, READ TWICE the letter in this Rhode Island Red article by A. M. Lockwood.

Our idea merely is to call your special attention to the experiments made, and there reported. Far more of these experiments should be made—and, of still greater importance, CAREFUL, WRITTEN RECORDS should be made of all such experiments and then the results ought to be given to the interested public, for the good of the cause.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE

What impresses us as being a remarkable, or at least, a singular condition of affairs, is disclosed by the sample lot of letters published in this month's issue of A. P. W., as part of the article, entitled

"Right Use of Rhode Island Red 'Sports'", which article begins on page 582.

Earnest readers of poultry journals have been told a good deal about the importance of establishing a strain, about the value of blood lines, etc., yet it appears that prominent and successful breeders of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds do not hesitate to introduce Rhode Island Red sports in their flocks—meaning Single Comb birds, male or female, thrown from Rose Comb matings or strains.


Here would seem to be a lack of scientific method that does not argue very well for poultry culture or for the standard-bred branch of the industry. We merely call attention to this point, doing so without attempting at this time to decide how important it is. It seems to us, however, that all of our readers who are interested in Rhode Island Reds, either variety, will do well to peruse these letters carefully, also the second installment of letters which is to be published in our July number.

The discussion of this matter is not limited to the Rhode Island Red breeders to whom our letter of inquiry was addressed. This strikes us as being a question of considerable importance; therefore, we shall be glad to hear from any subscriber to A. P. W. who has valuable data to supply or good advice to offer, based on personal experience of a practical nature.

READING MATTER THAT A WORTH-WHILE POULTRY JOURNAL SHOULD CONTAIN

Doubtless a large number of our subscribers are interested in the question: what kind of reading matter should be published in a poultry journal that aims to meet the popular demand and to prove truly helpful, month after month, to a large majority of its readers?

On another page in this section of A. P. W. we have quoted briefly from a letter from T. F. McGrew, director of the Poultry Farming Department of the In-



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from the Wilburtha "Big Four." Great utility and laying strains—S. C. White and Buff Leghorns, Columbian Wyandottes and Columbian Plymouth Rocks—which produce exhibition birds that *win wherever they go.*

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ternational Correspondence Schools, of Scranton, Pa., wherein he expresses his opinion on this interesting subject—an opinion he has formed in connection with his work in perhaps the largest educational establishment in this or any other country.

MR. MCGREW STATES FRANKLY THAT SINCE HE HAS FILLED THE PRESENT POSITION, HIS IDEAS OF WHAT SHOULD BE PUBLISHED IN A WORTH-WHILE POULTRY JOURNAL HAVE UNDERGONE A GREAT CHANGE, OR WORDS TO THAT EFFECT.

In this same connection our readers might well turn to page 607 of this issue of A. P. W., where James E. Rice, professor of poultry husbandry at the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., gives one of the most comprehensive outlines we have ever read, as to the co-operation which should exist among educational factors in the poultry industry, including what the poultry journal editor should do, or strive to do, in helping the good work along.

As our subscribers can well imagine, the well-meant and entirely friendly opinions or criticism of such men as Mr. McGrew and Professor Rice are decidedly welcome to us. We never have been seriously affected with the "know-it-all" complaint. On the contrary, the older we get the less certain we feel about a good many things.

Furthermore, this journal is in no sense above sincere criticism. Any subscriber is at full liberty to "take a shot at it", whenever he or she believes, in good faith, that adverse comments or criticism will help the paper and may prove of benefit to other subscribers.

Now we come to a letter from another long-time valued friend. Following is this third letter, as written to us May 21st by W. Theo. Wittman, lecturer and "farm adviser", on the subject of poultry in the employ of the Division of Farmers' Institutes of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, to whom we sent the circular letter reprinted on page 607, telling members of the American Association of Instructors and Investigators about A. P. W.'s new department, entitled "Government Work for Poultry":

"Harrisburg, Pa., May 21, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"I have given your late circular letter, addressed to me as a poultry instructor, a second reading—something I rarely accord any letter.

"Because of pressure of work I get home only occasionally, hence my perusal of A. P. W. is not regular.

"Frankly, Mr. Curtis, I fear that at least some of us see things so very differently that perhaps my suggestions to you would not be welcome. However, respecting you as one of the leaders in the field of poultry endeavor, I sincerely wish you could spend just one month with me, out among the rank and file of the people who produce the bulk of the poultry wealth of America.

"If this could happen I feel that you would then agree with me that some of the stuff poultry papers print and the advertising they carry and endorse, are little short of a crime, imposed upon people who are honestly and sincerely trying to make a living out of poultry.

"But I do not wish to inflict a long

letter on you. Some day I hope to have the chance of going into this matter with you personally and I trust I can win you over completely to the kind of poultry information and poultry encouragement that the masses want and need. With regards, as ever,

"Very truly yours,
"W. Theo. Wittman"

We wish that Mr. Wittman were not so busy! We should like "mighty well" to have him find time to write an open letter, or half a dozen of them, for publication in these columns, telling us just what he means—how much he means and what he believes the remedy should be.

One of the things we have liked about Mr. Wittman is his great earnestness. Few men of our acquaintance have excelled him in that important respect. It is his sincerity and earnestness that have made him the success he is in his present vocation. The world would be greatly blessed in all walks of life if men like Theo. Wittman could be multiplied by ten or by a hundred.

We wish to publicly thank Messrs. McGrew, Rice and Wittman for giving us the benefit of their opinions and good judgment along this line. How to make the best possible poultry paper, within practical limits, is a question of vital interest to A. P. W. as a business proposition, and it is also a matter of strong personal pride to those of us who have charge of the work. It is for these reasons that we appreciate the kind interest and friendly suggestion of these active, earnest and competent men who are in close touch with actual poultry conditions and who have the ability to think straight and tell it straight. We are much in hopes that the good suggestions given to us by Messrs. McGrew, Rice and Wittman may bear fruit eventually, in the interests of all concerned.

TO KEEP THE RECORD STRAIGHT

Because we appreciate the confidence and good opinion of our friends in the poultry world, the following two matters are set right, from our point of view:

In the May, 1915, issue of the American

Poultry Journal, Chicago, Ill., Dr. P. T. Woods starts an article entitled: "Who Is the Liar?", with these two paragraphs:

"In the April, 1915, American Poultry World, which publishes a lengthy tirade of John Robinson's entitled 'Retouching a Woods' Word Picture', Mr. Curtis has this to say in an editorial note:

"Mr. Robinson takes exception to and charges the suppression or omission of facts and dates in a supposedly historical article written by Dr. Prince T. Woods for American Poultry Journal, wherein he (Woods) takes credit for being the originator of the open-air house movement".

The editorial note referred to by the doctor was written by W. C. Denny, not by Mr. Curtis. However, Dr. Woods could not know this, because the "note" as it was published in A. P. W., was signed "editor", whereas it should have been signed "W. C. D.—Associate Editor". In future all notes of this kind are to be signed individually by the initials of the man who writes them. We ought to have adopted this plan before now, but did not appreciate the need of it.

The "note" in question was not written by Mr. Curtis, nor was it read by him until he saw it in A. P. W. We do not know who discovered the open-front hen house, nor have we tried to find out. It would take some special inducement to get us to read a controversy about it—of that much we are sure.

Mr. Denny had no thought of evading responsibility. He simply followed a quite common practice. This practice, however, clearly is not safe, because one man cannot speak for another and be certain of the facts, let alone being sure of some other man's belief and down-to-the-minute opinions.

The other item that appears to need correction is this: We quote as follows from an editorial in the April 15th issue of Farm-Poultry:

"It is worth mentioning in this con-

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22 out of 25 firsts this year. Best blood lines in the United States and prices right.

Get my catalog.

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MARTIN'S REGALS

Half Price Egg Sale

After June 1st, the price of eggs from my prize matings (as they run) will be \$2.50 per 15; \$4.50 per 30; \$6 per 45; \$12 per 100. Dorcas Pens—\$3 per 15; \$5.50 per 30; \$8 per 45; \$16 per 100. Special matings—\$5 per 15; \$9 per 30; \$12 per 45. Utility matings—\$3.50 per 50; \$6.50 per 100.

This is an excellent chance to become acquainted with

America's Finest White Wyandottes

at small cost. All my winning pullets and some of my winning cockerels at the Boston Show 1913 were June hatched.

FREE—Send for catalogue and summer sale list; giving description of several hundred breeders I am offering for sale.

Send one dime for the *Regal White Wyandotte Book* telling all about White Wyandottes.

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BYERS' ORPINGTONS

BUFFS, BLACKS AND WHITES

You can ill afford to ignore my ability to now serve you liberally in the finest exhibition birds, or the best possible layers in utility stock.

C. S. BYERS (Orpington Specialist 15 Years) HAZELRIGG, IND.

nection that one of the alleged grievances of Mr. Woods, when he abruptly left the American Poultry World and proclaimed his troubles from the house-tops, was that some of what he considered his best work was thus 'accepted' as editorial contribution. It seems to make a difference which side of the question you look at it from. I know that it did with me when I began in poultry journalism. It did not take me long to learn that I did not want anything to do with an arrangement by which the work was impersonal and the credit attached personally to some one else'.

We are not well posted on what Dr. Woods has said or printed about "some of his best work" being accepted "as editorial contribution" while he was connected with A. P. W.; but to clear up one phase of the matter, permit us to say that never in a single instance was any of his writings used as editorial copy in this journal, said "copy" or writings being palmed off by us as the work of the editor himself.

We do not know that Dr. Woods has made such a claim. We do not have time to read his writings, not as a rule, but if by any chance the good doctor did make such a statement, he was mistaken—that's all. It would be easy to prove this, if deemed necessary. We are content to merely state the fact, and let it go at that.

EDITORIAL NOTES ABOUT MEN AND MATTERS BELIEVED TO BE OF GENERAL INTEREST.

Editor of A. P. W. had an idle Sunday in Kansas City early in May and took advantage of the chance to call on Ernest Kellerstrass, who lives on a sixty-acre place in the suburbs, nine miles from the center of the city. This attractive and comfortable home is on the Westport Road (85th and Holmes Streets), where Mr. Kellerstrass, four, five and six years ago conducted his extensive poultry business in White Orpingtons. His son, Robert, is still handling White Orpingtons on a small scale. The daughter, Grace, who joined with Robert in buying out their father's poultry business three and a half years ago, at the time when Mr. Kellerstrass, Senior, was ordered by his physicians to leave his poultry busi-

ness and all connection therewith and to go abroad in the interests of his health, is now married to a well-to-do lumber dealer and lives in Florida. There are two other children, both girls, making four in all. We found Mr. Kellerstrass in excellent health. Formerly he weighed about one hundred and fifty pounds; now he weighs one hundred and seventy-one pounds, at the age of fifty and at present he looks "the picture of health". He spent over three years globe-trotting, accompanied by Mrs. Kellerstrass. They visited forty-six different countries, also numerous islands of special interest. One of these trips covered 27,000 miles. On the different trips, at all points, the Kellerstrasses saved every scrap of paper of personal interest that passed through their hands, such as bills of fare, receipts, passports, tram car tickets, etc., etc. These have been pasted in large scrap books, classified by countries, and form an interesting and valuable record of the trips. Mr. Kellerstrass is now in the oil business, owning fourteen producing wells scattered over Oklahoma—also a few dry wells! The oil business is "flat" at this time, mainly on account of the foreign trade being shut off, or practically so. Additional to this, Mr. Kellerstrass looks after his real estate and other financial interests, in Kansas City and elsewhere. He has no thought of again going into the poultry business. He liked it very well while he was in it and gave it up with reluctance, doing so under the strict orders of his physicians. Probably the three trips abroad, covering three years all told, saved his life. He feels that way about it and his doctors tell him it is so. Mr. Kellerstrass asked to be remembered to many poultry friends, both verbally and through A. P. W. and R. P. J. To date the world has treated him "mighty well" and he is duly thankful.

They tell us in the central west—beyond the Mississippi River—that E. C. Branch, Lee's Summit, Mo., "has made good, abundantly, as a poultry judge"; that no doubt he is the most popular judge of standard-bred fowls in that territory since W. S. Russell moved to the Pacific coast. Said a well-informed Mis-

sourian to us early last month, "Branch has made good in his home state and in adjoining states—which is the true test." Judge Branch is level-headed and a good mixer. He is liked by poultrymen and is popular also with the chickens. The latter seem to enjoy his ideas of "type", "symmetry", etc. They appear to be glad to have him look them over and pass judgment on their good points. It will be recalled that E. C. Branch was a member of the highly important committee that revised the text and decided on new or altered illustrations for the 1915 American Standard of Perfection. Others have told us—including such men as W. C. Denny, Reese V. Hicks and W. C. Pierce—that Mr. Branch proved to be a truly valuable member of this committee. May he live long and prosper.

While in Kansas City lately (early in May) we had the good fortune to meet our long-time friend, C. A. Emry, formerly of Carthage, Mo., now a resident of Kansas City, Kansas—a city of about 80,000 that forms part of "Greater" Kansas City, Mo. An imaginary line between two street car tracks is not only the boundary between the states of Kansas and Missouri at this point, but also between Kansas City, Kansas and the larger city of the same name located in "grand old Missouri". Many of our readers have known C. A. Emry for a good many years as an enthusiastic poultryman and a deservedly popular poultry judge throughout the central west. He is now sixty-eight years old, but still has the "kick" in him, as sure as you're alive! Since moving to Kansas City, where he is living with his daughter (Mrs. Emry died quite a number of years ago) he has taken up Anconas. At the Kansas City (Kansas) home he has one and a half acres of land to devote to poultry. Early in April, H. C. Sheppard, Berea, O., shipped Mr. Emry 226 Ancona eggs, fifteen of the \$25-per-sitting quality and the others at lower prices. Mr. Emry is going to breed the Anconas "right along", so he stated. He was looking well, feeling well and appeared to be as independent and as full of fight as ever. He takes a lively interest in all phases of the standard-bred poultry industry and was



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EVENTUALLY---WHY NOT NOW?



The test of the quality of any strain of fowls is not an occasional winner, but in repeated winnings year after year.

TOMPKIN'S REDS have proven their quality by winning year after year, for twelve years, at the leading shows including Madison Square Garden, The Palace and Boston. Not at one show each year but at several.

The production of repeated winners year after year is what counts, for it proves beyond a doubt that **TOMPKIN'S REDS** possess the correct blood lines, the lines that produce quality and quality is what you pay for and you expect when you buy an exhibition or breeding bird.

TOMPKIN'S STRAIN was established over 40 years ago by my father who was among the first to follow selective breeding and I have followed in his footsteps and kept blood lines intact. This is why **TOMPKIN'S REDS** have such high average quality. Why they are able to win year after year. They are a straight line of breeding, not a mixture of several lines.

I never had as fine a flock as this year, consequently I was never in better position to make selections for you. It makes no difference what price you pay I give the same personal and painstaking care in making the selection.

I give my personal attention to every detail of the business and you can rest assured that I will do my best to merit your satisfaction. If you want an exhibition or breeding bird I will guarantee to give you quality equivalent to the price asked.

My prices are reasonable. My service prompt. You need Tompkin's quality. Why not write today.

MY CATALOGUE IS FREE



LESTER TOMPKINS



Tompkins' Rhode Island Reds

CONCORD, MASS.

as full of questions as a thrifty spinster's pin cushion is of pins and needles. Some of these questions, furthermore, were of the kind that "prick", unless you are on friendly terms, or handle them with care, so to speak. A world of good luck to you, Judge Emry, as a man who has met each problem squarely and has tried faithfully to read your title clear. May you live another twenty-five years at least and then still be "talking chickens" with as keen an interest as ever.

—o—

Robert H. Essex and family now live at or near Fruitland, Ontario, a small town located in the wonderful fruit belt along the southwest shore of Lake Ontario, in what is known as the Grimsby district. Mr. Essex has taken one of his sons into partnership with him in the importing and breeding of Speckled Sussex fowl. Writing to us under date, May 6th, he said: "I have an eleven-acre fruit farm here and my son, Hampton, is to look after the fowls and as much of the farm as possible. The farm is in good shape so far as spring work is concerned. I have about two and a half acres of grapes; the same amount of apples and plums; some pears and a good bit of tillable land—not to mention numerous good buildings which were a consideration in selecting it, for the poultry's sake. We are only about forty miles from Buffalo. To reach here, go to Niagara Falls and take the fine road through Grimsby. Fruitland is eight or ten miles west of Grimsby. We are within half a mile of the electric cars". Locating in this manner at Fruitland, places Mr. Essex within easy traveling distance of Hamilton, Ontario, at which point he is to begin the publication of a monthly poultry journal, starting either August 1st or September 1st.

—o—

Haldie Nicholson, Leominster, Mass., long-time specialty breeder of Barred Plymouth Rocks, now probably our most successful fancier of Blue Orpingtons, has been selected by Wm. H. Manning, superintendent of the New York State Fair, Syracuse, N. Y., to judge the Barred and Buff Rocks and Jubilee Orpingtons at the New York State Fair in September. This is a deserved compliment to a worthy man and a competent specialty judge. Mr. Nicholson is of the type of man who stands solidly on both feet and looks straight ahead. Moreover, it is natural that Mr. Manning should select men of this kind. They tell us that "like attracts like", and undoubtedly this is true in human affairs. Now that the New York State Fair has its \$100,000 poultry-display building completed and fully equipped, this annual fall fair is truly one of the "big events" in poultrydom "back east" and it is fortunate that the management is in competent and trustworthy hands.

—o—

Wednesday evening, May 26th, James E. Rice, professor of Poultry Husbandry at the New York State College of Agriculture, operated in connection with Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., paid us a pleasant two-hour call. Professor Rice that day had lectured at a Farmers' Institute meeting in Western Pennsylvania and was due to attend a Farmers' Field Day meeting at Bergen, N. Y., the next day. He does not make a practice of going over the country and delivering lec-

tures, owing to a lack of time and the heavy pressure of more important duties at Cornell. When Professor Rice began poultry work at the New York State College, only twenty-eight students were ready or willing to take the poultry course. This was twelve years ago. For the current year there are no less than 501 poultry students in the two first terms! Another term is still to occur, before the present school year ends. This represents good progress, indeed. Formerly about two acres were set aside for poultry investigational and instructive work; now the same two acres are devoted to the same purpose, but an additional eighty acres, in the form of an attractive nearby farm, also, are being employed. Twelve years ago there were no special poultry buildings; now there are several, including a \$90,000 poultry instruction hall and administration building, a \$25,000 auxiliary poultry instruction building and twenty-five to thirty good-sized frame buildings of different styles for a variety of purposes. In Professor Rice the New York State College of Agriculture and the popular Cornell University have a man of exceptional character, ability and poultry enthusiasm. He is decidedly in love with the work, has no other thought than to give his life to it and is proud of the opportunity. Such men win out! Hard-headed, keen, with strong powers of initiative, here is a man whose name will stand high in the history of poultry culture for the present generation. Of this fact there is not the shadow of a doubt.

—o—

In the editorial notes, published in April A. P. W., pages 430-432 inclusive, was an item which gave the list of exhibitors at this year's Garden show, who won the much coveted specials for best display. Through some oversight we overlooked including the "best display" prize awarded to Wm. A. Hendrickson, Light Brahma specialist of Milton, Mass., a fact which we regret. At this truly great "revival show" of Light Brahmas, Mr. Hendrickson, in competition with the best breeders of the country—certainly in the entire east—won silver cup for best display, also first prize pen, fourteen competing, first prize cock, twenty-one competing, first prize hen, thirty-three competing, fourth prize cockerel, forty-two competing, special for best male shown, special for best female shown and \$74.00 in cash specials. We were especially interested in the following wording which is printed at the bottom of the letter—stationery now being used by Mr. Hendrickson: "Birds and eggs for sale, from trap-nested stock that possesses correct shape, feathers, vitality and egg-producing qualities." To trap-nest Light Brahmas is not usual, we should judge—but certainly it ought to be well worth while. We propose to ask Mr. Hendrickson to furnish us an article on his Light Brahmas, explaining why he likes them, telling our readers what he is aiming to accomplish in the way of egg-production and giving helpful advice on the mating of this superb variety for best results.

—o—

Editor of A. P. W. did not visit the Madison Square Garden Show in February for the purpose of "writing it up", otherwise probably we would not have made the mistakes that we did. H. B. Hark, manager of Sheffield Farm, Glen-

dale, Hamilton County, Ohio, foremost specialty breeders of Partridge Wyandottes, has called our attention to an omission in the April editorial notes that were devoted to points of interest picked up at the last Garden show. In these notes we gave Sheffield Farm credit for winning second pen, whereas they won first, second and fifth pens—a very different matter. We apologize and are glad to make the correction. It is at least a comfort to know that "somebody" reads these editorial notes! At present the Sheffield Farm Partridge Wyandottes no doubt represent one of the most valuable strains of this variety in the entire country. At the Garden Show, in addition to winning the three prizes on pens, they also won first, third and fifth hens, second and third cockerels and second pullet.

—o—

Well, the prices of wheat during the month of May did not reach the \$2.00-a-bushel point, not to mention \$2.50 per bushel. This Associated Press despatch was published in the daily papers under date May 27th: "May wheat at the low point of the season today touched \$1.42 $\frac{1}{4}$, nearly 25 cents under the high record price of the war on February 5th, and sharply in contrast with enthusiastic bull predictions then that quotations before the end of May would climb to \$2.00 a bushel. News that the set-back of about 15 cents in forty-eight hours had led to export sales of 1,000,000 bushels at the seaboard, came



Now is the Time to Buy Rancocas Prize Birds

In the Rancocas breeding yards are over 100 birds now for sale that have won prizes at such shows as New York State Fair, Philadelphia, Madison Square Garden, Boston, Grand Central Palace, St. Louis, Williamsport, Brockton and New Jersey State Fair.

For the second time in the history of the "Million Egg Farm" we will have a Summer Sale and offer some of our record birds at unusually low prices. Many of these birds could not have been bought earlier in the season at any price, and in proof of their breeding qualities we now have hundreds of early chicks bred from these birds that are coming on splendidly.

In this sale will be S. C. White Leghorns and White Rocks that have won National fame, including the following Leghorns: "Bill Taft," 1st Cock at New York State Fair, 1914; "Victorine" 1st Hen at Boston, 1914; "Impatience," head of 1st Pen, New York State Fair, 1914; "Early Bird," 1st Cockerel, N. Y. State Fair, 1914.

This will be an unusual opportunity for you to secure Rancocas prize winning birds and choice breeders.

Write for our "Summer Sale" catalog.

RANCOCAS POULTRY FARMS

Box 610, Browns Mills, N. J.

too late to have much effect on today's market at Chicago". May wheat on that day at Chicago closed at \$1.45, the highest quotation for the day being \$1.50. Prices for July wheat ranged from \$1.26 $\frac{1}{4}$ to \$1.28; for September, \$1.20 $\frac{1}{4}$ to \$1.21 $\frac{1}{4}$. Clearly we are not to have \$2.00 wheat—at least not for some time to come. Wheat-producing farmers will regret this no doubt, but they are "as one to ten", as compared with the rest of us. These high prices for staple grains are fixed by the war demand, not by home consumption. At home what we need is far greater activity in general lines of business, so that the purchasing power of our one hundred million inhabitants can get back to normal. Until that time arrives we cannot expect general prosperity. How long delayed this welcome day is to be, is a matter that is outside of our control—a situation that is governed by the frightful World Catastrophe now raging beyond the Atlantic.

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Undoubtedly this favored country is going to harvest another bumper wheat crop. There will be the usual "scare stories" from Chicago and elsewhere, telling of the alleged doleful work of about eleven billion rapacious Hessian flies and other tiny monsters, but still the season is now too far advanced and rain-fall has been too widespread and beneficial, to leave room for doubt that this year's combined crop of winter and spring wheat will equal or exceed the record-breaking harvest of 1914. It is good indeed that this is to be so. Prices bid fair to continue high, comparatively speaking. This will be true both of wheat and corn—also of oats. Every great nation in the Old World is now at war, desperately so. Worse still, there are strong prospects that this intense and horrible struggle will go on for months and months. It is certain to do so if they are to fight to a finish. If the United States is able to keep out of it, as all of us very earnestly hope will prove to be the case, unhappy Europe will have to continue to look to this country for food and supplies, including immense quantities of war munitions. That is the way the stage is set—and it conforms to international law, regardless of other principles involved. It would be foolish to indulge in predictions, either as regards an early termination of the war or a full return of prosperity in this country. On the other hand, we certainly are well off, especially so as compared with sorely stricken Europe, and with good crops of all kinds at home and an enormous monthly foreign trade balance in our favor, we really ought not complain or lose courage. For each of us these days it is a case of "watch your step", but keep right on in the straight course with a determination to hold fast and win out.

—0—

THE IDEAL TRAP NEST

The ideal trap nest manufactured by F. O. Wellcome, Yarmouth, Maine, was one of the first to be offered to poultrymen. It has stood the test of time and today thousands of them are in daily use on progressive poultry farms in every section of the country. The "Ideal" has two strong points to recommend it, first its simplicity; second its low cost. It occupies no more room than the ordinary nest and can be placed in operation in a few minutes. Mr. Wellcome has some interesting printed matter that he will gladly send to interested parties who will mention A. P. W.

First Single Comb R. I. Red Cock at Madison Square Garden, February, 1915.

A mistake having been made in the award of First Prize in the Single Comb Cock class at the recent New York Show, and this mistake not having been corrected in any manner, we feel that a public explanation of the affair is due to the public as well as to ourselves.

When we arrived at the show Monday morning, February 15th, we found that our bird had been awarded First Prize, but that he was in a cage assigned to the Adelphi Poultry Yards. We reported this immediately to Secretary Cleveland who referred us to the superintendent of hall. After establishing the identity of our bird to the entire satisfaction of Judge Card and the show management, the superintendent of hall thought it just as well to leave the bird in the cage where he was and transfer the cage numbers. After this had been done, one of the attendants produced Adelphi's bird from further down the line and placed him in the cage with his number on it. We then reported further to Secretary Cleveland, who agreed that the mistake should be rectified as far as possible and that the proper award be printed in the poultry press of the country. Unfortunately, the catalogue was out and Adelphi got the credit of the winning. Many of the poultry journals published the awards as listed in the catalogue and we failed to get due credit for our winning.

Upon our arrival at the show, we placed a printed card in our cage correcting the mistake as it appeared in the catalogue. We supposed that the matter had been attended to until a few days ago we saw copies of Adelphi's advertisements and claiming the winning. We then learned through a friend that the ribbon and premium money had been forwarded to the Adelphi Poultry Yards, and not to us as it should have been. Immediately we wrote to Secretary Cleveland for an explanation of the matter and we received from him this most astounding reply:

"Office of Secretary, Eatontown, N. J., May 26, 1915.

"Mr. Philip Caswell, Rosedale Poultry Yards, Newport, R. I.

"My dear Mr. Caswell:

"Excuse me for not sooner replying to your letter of May 7th in regard to first prize for S. C. R. I. Red Cock. In what coop was your bird? The judges book shows that first prize cock was won by the bird occupying coop No. 725, which was the property of the Adelphi Poultry Yards, and in the rush of other matters I do not remember the circumstances connected with your claim as winner. We naturally sent them the premium money which is always paid by us before the show closes, and you will have to refresh my recollection of the whole matter and if any error has been committed I will, of course, straighten it out.

"Yours very truly,

"(Signed) C. D. Cleveland".

Evidently, in the rush of business, Secretary Cleveland let the affair in one ear and out of the other, thereby causing us much embarrassment and financial loss and giving to Adelphi Poultry Yards the credit of a false winning, and, without doubt, a great deal of business on account of taking advantage of the error.

Naturally, we placed the blame for the error in cooping on the show management, but, after further investigation by the hall superintendent, it was found that our bird had been properly cooped by the attendants and later in the day Adelphi's manager came along, mistook our bird for his and transferred him to Adelphi's cage. It was a hard mistake to make as our bird weighed at least two pounds more than Adelphi's bird, was properly fitted for exhibition, had a leg band No. 2, (while Adelphi's bird's band was up in the hundreds) and our bird was pronounced by Judge Card to be ahead of any bird in the class.

Upon our return home, we wrote a letter to the proprietor of Adelphi Poultry Yards explaining the whole matter and asking him to forward to us any inquiry that he might receive concerning the bird. To this letter, which was written in a friendly tone, we did not receive the courtesy of a reply. As far as we can learn from the official catalogue, this is the nearest the Adelphi people came to winning any ribbon in the Rhode Island Red classes.

To all of the above we herby make sworn affidavit and trust the public will not class us among those who advertise and sell eggs from a bird that they never owned.

Signed, Philip Caswell,

Prop. of Rosedale Poultry Yards, Newport, R. I.

State of Rhode Island, } ss.
County of Newport, }

Personally appeared before me this 1st day of June, A. D. 1915, the above named Philip Caswell, and made oath to the foregoing statement by him signed,

Sidney D. Harvey,
Notary Public.

Jennings S. C. Blue Andalusians

Winners at Madison Square Garden, Boston, Chicago and Buffalo. The Ideal Business hen of today. For stock, eggs or further particulars write

WM. O. JENNINGS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

COLE'S BUFF ROCKS

15 years of fine breeding makes them one of the leading strains of this popular variety. Their show record is proof of quality. I guarantee satisfaction. If interested, write

FRANK C. COLE, Box 101, VAN WERT, O.

Approves Highly the A. P. A. School Text Book

It is with pleasure that we furnish the readers of American Poultry World the following strong commendation of the new school text book to be published by the American Poultry Association, as compiled by C. T. Patterson, poultryman and biologist at the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Mo.:

"Editor American Poultry World:

"I have just finished editing the text book prepared by Mr. Patterson for grade schools. The book, you will remember, is to be published under the direction of the American Poultry Association and copyright is held in its name.

"I am of the opinion that the manner in which Mr. Patterson has developed his subject will be decidedly helpful to all beginners in poultry culture, and many who have been breeders for some time can read it with profit. The lessons, of course, are decidedly elementary, but there is a distinct evolution in Mr. Patterson's method of handling his general theme. Using the questions at the end of each lesson and studying carefully the illustrations, I believe that teacher and pupil will find the book of real and lasting value.

"In editing it I changed very little the internal structure of the various lessons, but I made a very earnest attempt to simplify the sentences and the phraseology as much as possible. I believe the Association is under a very great obligation to Mr. Patterson for the unselfish spirit in which he has placed this text book within the general supervision of the American Poultry Association.

"I understand that the book will be given to some publisher just as soon as a suitable contract relative to royalties is approved by the Finance Committee.

"With kindest personal regards, I am,

"Very truly yours,
"Frank E. Hering".

Mr. Hering is an instructor of considerable experience. For a number of years he was the professor of the history of literature at the Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Indiana. Therefore we may accept Mr. Hering's endorsement of the new A. P. A. school text book as being of special value. A. P. W. joins in congratulating Professor Patterson on his initiative in this matter, also on the truly great service he has rendered the American Poultry Association.

Overcrowded Chickens.


There is probably no circumstance to which more chicken mortality can be traced than to overcrowding. And it is an error that leaves its mark on the survivors, resulting in enfeebled constitutions. The result of lack of space and sufficient air in a brooder, coop, or chicken house is at once apparent on liberating a brood of chicks, while a listless gait, lack of appetite, and a general air of debility can usually be traced at once to this source.

A house or cool brooder which will comfortably hold a given number of chickens six weeks old will be totally inadequate when they reach the age of ten or twelve weeks. Yet often enough we see poultry-keepers making the fatal error and sapping the vitality from chickens just at the most important period of their existence, and at a time when a strong, healthy constitution should built up.

Plenty of air space the growing stock must have, and to prevent any danger

of overcrowding a rigorous system of "weeding" should be carried out. Far better raise half the number and have strong, healthy birds than twice the

number of weakly, anaemic stock. Overcrowding in houses usually produces results speedily; but there is another form of overcrowding which is not so quick to show disaster, although none the less fatal. It is overcrowding the ground. No chickens can be raised satisfactorily



FOR SALE
WHITE FAVEROLLES
THE GREATEST MEAT AND EGG FOWLS OF EUROPE

Altho comparatively new to this country, Favorolles are bound to become the best *all purpose* bird. Quick growers—easy keepers—quickly conditioned. Juicy, toothsome broilers and roasters. Unbeaten by any all purpose fowl for all year round egg record.

Unique shape and featherings make them distinctive from all other breeds.

ROCKLAND STRAIN

The birds of our Rockland Strain originally came from the best European strains procurable.

Every one of our birds are now American raised, and perfectly acclimated, with sturdy constitutions.

WINNINGS

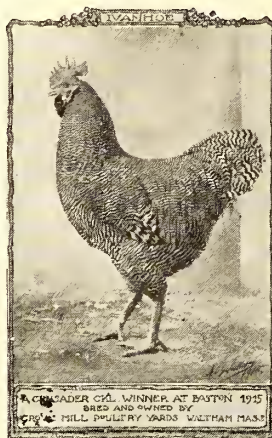
Our White Faverolles have *never been defeated* in any show by American raised birds.

Four blues at both Madison Square and Boston.

SEND FOR MATING LIST

Not an egg did we sell in 1913-14. But we now have a limited supply of eggs and young stock for sale. If you want some of either, better get your order in early.

Dictograph Poultry Farm
K. M. TURNER, Owner.
West Nyack, N.Y.



I V A N H O E

is our latest achievement in Quality Barred Plymouth Rocks. In the estimation of Barred Rock experts he is deservedly of highest commendation and one of the most competent and fearlessly honest judges pronounced him the

Best Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerel of the Season

He is the personification of a *well balanced bird*. Write for our mating list which tells all about this wonderful cockerel. Also our pullet mating line that has been winning the Shape Specials at the leading shows in the hands of our customers. In our hands, Shape Special at Boston, 1915.

Single Comb Brown Leghorns

again Champions at Boston. A majority of first prizes and best display. Eggs, either variety or both \$10 per 15.

Grove Hill Poultry Yards, Box 804, Waltham, Mass.

WM. E. BRIGHT, Prop.

F. G. COOK, Supt.



HOMESTEAD SILVER CAMPINES

"THE VIGOROUS STRAIN."

BOSTON, 1915—1-2-3 cock; 1-2 hens; 1-2-3-5 cockerel; 3-4 pullet; 1-2 pen; specials for best display, for best cock, best hen, best cockerel and best pen.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., 1915—1-2 Cock; 1-3 cockerel; 3rd hen; 3rd pullet, 1st pen, four specials including best display in a class of 91 birds.

BOSTON, 1914—1st cockerel; 4th pullet; 3rd exhibition pen, American Campine Club special.

NEW YORK STATE FAIR, 1914—2nd cock, 3rd cock, 2nd cockerel, 3d cockerel, 1st hen; 4th hen; 2nd exhibition pen; 2nd display, American Campine Club special.

We have some wonderful matings this season, twenty-five pens, eighteen of which are headed by prize winners, the remaining seven by unshown but remarkable birds well suited for special results. We are giving our patrons the full benefit of every pen and every prize winner.

In addition to being winners in the show room our "Vigorous Strain" has established a reputation for stamina, early maturity and heavy laying. If you want the best in stock or eggs at reasonable prices, write your wants. Mating list on request.

HOMESTEAD CAMPINE FARM, Box W, WAYLAND, MASS.

on stale or tainted ground, and the coops and brooders must be constantly shirtd if the desire be to maintain a healthy and unchecked growth.

Moisture in Incubation

Good hatching requires a definite amount of humidity while incubators vary in the percentage of humidity in the egg chamber, say the poultry authorities at the Oregon Agricultural College. An increase of 32.6 per cent. in chicks hatched was obtained by raising the wet bulb temperature from 84.5 degrees to 87.6 degrees, and the chicks weighed heavier. Applying moisture in the incubator checked loss in weight of the eggs.

A WONDERFUL OLD BLACK HEN

In the "Poultry Raising" department of a recent issue of Farm and Fireside Robert Bentley of Madison County, Alabama, tells the story of a wonderful old hen which lived for 13 years and during several years laid at least 200 eggs between molting periods. She never hatched a chicken and Mr. Bentley says that he did not develop from her a stock of chickens while he had the opportunity. The editor of Farm and Fireside adds that this is to be regretted, because we now know that the ability to lay an exceptional number of eggs is inherited by hens from their grandmothers through the sires. People who find that they have what may be called freak hens in such qualities as those possessed by the hen described should try to perpetuate the beneficent freakishness. Cocks hatched from the eggs of this hen would no doubt have been the fathers of pullets of superior laying quality. If such cocks had been mated to hens of similar quality there would have been a possibility of establishing a strain of 200-egg hens with durable vitality. Following is a part of Mr. Bentley's account of this wonderful hen:

"This old hen was very faithful to her duties, and continued to lay up to the time of molting last fall. For about a year previous to her death she was almost blind, and was not able to gather as much food for herself as hens that can see. Every morning as soon as she left her roost in a peach tree she would appear at the kitchen door to be fed. And just before going to her perch in the evening she would do the same thing. And whenever we would speak to her kindly she would begin to sing. One morning the old faithful hen failed to come down from her roost, and someone took her down and tried to prevail on her to eat, but she refused. She was then placed in a sunny spot where she could rest and keep warm. She was found dead the following morning."

SWAT THE ROOSTER

Do you know that fertile eggs become unfit for human food almost as quickly as milk when subjected to the same temperature? It is a mistaken idea that eggs have to be put in an incubator before the germ starts to grow. The fact is that eggs begin to incubate just as soon as they are subjected to a temperature of 90, or above, whether this be behind the kitchen stove, on a hot country road en route to market, on the platform at the depot awaiting shipment, in the country store waiting for the usual twenty or thirty cases before sending out, in the pantry waiting until the case is filled, or when you have a chance to go to town, or in the henhouse under broody hens, when they are not gathered at least once a day.

Why produce such a perishable article, when it is so easy to get around it just

by "swatting the rooster?" An infertile egg will keep so much better than a fertile one that there is hardly any comparison between them. For instance eggs that were infertile were once placed in an incubator for twenty-one days. These same eggs were then used in baking some cakes which were pronounced fine by the poultry association members who ate them.—J. A. Helmreich.

Prairie State Incubators

Famous for hatching big, strong chicks that live. Built for lasting service, reliability and economy of operation. Poultry raisers find them practical to operate and profitable to own.



Prices \$9 to \$38

Made in five sizes; 60 egg to 390 egg. All embody the well-known Prairie State principles—top radiant heat, down-draft ventilation, and applied moisture. *Catalog free.*
Prairie State Incubator Co.
 202 Main St., Homer City, Pa.

* * * All varieties of water fowl described in the book "Ducks and Geese," seventy-five cents per copy postpaid * * *

SUSSEX

Eggs and stock for sale at all times. If you want a money maker and the finest table fowl known to mankind try the Sussex.

RED JACKET POULTRY FARM, W. M. Patteson,

All Varieties

SUSSEX

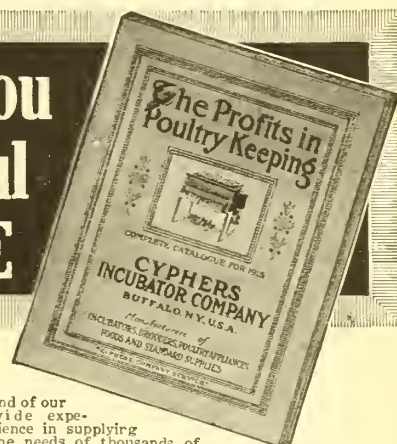
PENN YAN, N. Y.

**Let Us Mail You
This Big Helpful
Book—FREE**

Safeguard your success with poultry

this year by accepting this big volume of suggestions and advice written by Cyphers Company experts. It's a part of Cyphers Company service that goes to you free—whether you become our customer or not. In this 200-page book, "The Profits in Poultry Keeping," we give you the best results of our own experience in raising poultry for profit—the bedrock information obtained from experiences on our \$35,000 Experiment and Demonstration Farm—

and of our wide experience in supplying the needs of thousands of successful poultry raisers in all parts of the world. You can't afford to be without this great book. It also includes our complete catalog for 1915 showing you the great line of



Cyphers Poultry Keepers' Supplies

In using Cyphers Company products you get the best results of 18 years of leadership in supplying everything that the poultry keeper needs.

Send in your name today and get our offer on Cyphers-built Incubators, \$10 to \$38—three styles—eight sizes; also Hovers and Brooders and Foods of all kinds. Also Poultry Houses, Brood Coops, Food Hoppers, Drinking Fountains, Egg Boxes and Cases, Lice Killers, Poultry Remedies, etc., etc. Everything sold under guarantee.

Cyphers Chick Food—a complete food—no other grain ration being required or advisable. Supplies every element needed to develop sturdy, healthy birds.

Send us your name TODAY for a copy of our FREE 52-page book, "Foods and Feeding," and for the big 200-page catalog mentioned above. Also the experiences and helpful suggestions of Cyphers Company literature.

CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY

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Branch New York, N. Y., 41 Barclay Street
 Stores and Chicago, Ill., 329-331 Plymouth Court
 Warehouses Boston, Mass., 1214 Canal Street
 Oakland, Cal., 2127 Broadway
 Dallas, Tex., 316-318 N. Preston St.
 Kansas City, Mo., 317-319 Southwest
 Boulevard
 London, Eng., 121 Finsbury Pavement



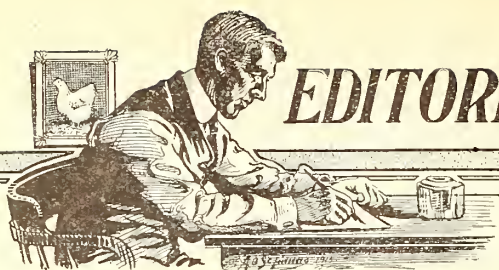
TRACEY'S SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS

Have proved their worth in the leading shows of the nation this season. At the great New York State Fair in the hottest and biggest class of Reds ever shown at a Fall Fair, the leading breeders of the East in competition we won best display, our 1st hen winning color special over pullets. At Madison Square Garden, in competition with the champions of nearly all the leading shows, "The Conqueror" our wonderful single comb cockerel won first prize and special for best colored male. Judge Card who judged the Reds at Boston, Pittsburgh, Pa., New York State Fair and other leading Red shows this season declared him the best Red cockerel that he handled this season. This is significant, we also furnished Blue Ribbon cockerels and pullets for six big shows. Eggs from the best matings we ever owned five and ten dollars per setting. Send for mating list. Member A. P. A. Member R. I. Red Club of America.

GEORGE W. TRACEY,

Box W,

KINDERHOOK, N. Y.



EDITORIAL NOTES AND COMMENT

By WILLIAM C. DENNY, Associate Editor

A. P. W. suggests to the management of the Live Stock Department of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition to emphatically discourage the use of the name "Universal Poultry Show" in referring to the poultry exhibition to be held at the Exposition next November. Theoretically the name "Universal Poultry Show" is strong, but is it really worth while to spend time and money in an endeavor to establish a name when nothing that would be selected will mean as much to the average person as the Panama-Pacific Poultry Show?

The list of those appointed to judge at the Panama-Pacific Poultry Show in addition to including some of America's best known poultry judges, shows a good geographical distribution of the honors. What has been true of past exhibitions has proven to be the case as regards the Panama-Pacific. The management of the Live Stock Department received hundreds of applications from poultrymen seeking appointment, and a much larger number of letters of endorsement from all those who could be induced to write. Though twenty-six judges have been distinguished in being appointed, probably not one in fifteen or twenty of those that were recommended or who made application were selected.

A number in the list of those appointed including Theo. Hewes, G. D. Holden, O. L. McCord, C. H. Rhodes, E. G. Roberts, W. S. Russell, James Tucker and W. Theo. Wittman have judged at previous world's fairs. Others in the list including E. C. Branch, W. H. Card, W. C. Ellison, A. G. Goodacre, Reese V. Hicks, O. L. McCord and Irving Rice have established country wide reputations as poultry judges. These men and the others appointed can be depended upon to do their work earnestly and fearlessly.

The many friends of Harlo J. Fiske will be interested in learning that he has again entered the ranks as a breeder and exhibitor of S. C. White Leghorns. Recently Mr. Fiske wrote us as follows:

"You will be surprised to hear that I have resigned from Laurelton Farms and have bought back from Grannock Farms all of my strain of S. C. White Leghorns and moved them here to my former place at 891 West Springfield St., West Springfield, Mass.

"I have always been sorry that I sold my birds, and when Messrs. Haddock and Vail announced that they were going to sell, I decided to buy

them back and go into the business again for myself.

"I now have over 2000 chicks and 2000 yearlings hens. These birds are all of my own breeding and are fine. I shall continue to do business with everyone in the same business way

Panama-Pacific Poultry Show Judges Appointed

Twenty-six judges representing twenty-two states and provinces are in the list of those appointed to judge at the Panama-Pacific Poultry Show to be held November 18-25, 1915. Of these eleven are from states west of the Mississippi, thirteen are from states east of the Mississippi, one from western Canada, and one from eastern Canada. Mrs. Florence Forbes of Decatur, Ala., who was the first woman to receive an A. P. A. judge's license, is again distinguished by being the first woman to judge poultry at a world's exposition.

E. C. Branch, Missouri.
W. H. Card, Connecticut.
H. H. Collier, Washington.
W. M. Coats, British Columbia.
A. H. Currier, California.
Elmer Dixon, Oregon.
W. C. Ellison, New York.
Mrs. Florence Forbes, Alabama.
A. G. Goodacre, California.
Prof. W. R. Graham, Ontario, Canada.
Theo. Hewes, Indiana.
Chas. G. Hinds, California.
Reese V. Hicks, New Jersey.
G. D. Holden, Minnesota.
Chas. McClave, Ohio.
O. L. McCord, Illinois.
R. F. Palmer, Nebraska.
H. A. Pickett, Indiana.
C. H. Rhodes, Kansas.
Irving Rice, New York.
E. G. Roberts, Wisconsin.
W. S. Russell, Iowa.
D. P. Shove, Massachusetts.
James Tucker, Michigan.
C. P. Van Winkle, Texas.
W. Theo. Wittman, Pennsylvania.

as in the past. I take care of every order myself and stock that is not satisfactory can be returned within 24 hours. Every bird is sold with my usual guarantee that it must be right or money back".

Mr. Fiske for a number of years was Superintendent of Francis Lynde Stetson's beautiful estate, Skylands Farm at Sterlington, N. Y. While at Sterlington he built up a large and profitable business in the sale of high class S. C. White Leghorns. Deciding to go into the poultry business for himself and devote all of his time to it, he purchased a farm at West Springfield, Mass. He had hardly finished moving last fall before Mrs. Fiske was taken suddenly ill and died. Soon after he had the opportunity of disposing of his poultry to Stuart Haddock and E. C. Vail, owners of Grannock Farms, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Mr. Fiske is favorably located at West Springfield. He has a splendid, well equipped establishment and we join his many friends in wishing him the best of success.

There is hardly a profession, trade or line of industry that is not represented in the list of America's leading poultry keepers. Recently the list of Bankers was added to when Messrs. A. E. Martz & Son, well known breeders of Buff Orpingtons, opened a bank at Arcadia, Ind. A. E. Martz is to be president and F. M. Martz, cashier of this new institution. With the opening of the bank F. M. Martz withdraws from the poultry business in which he has been associated with his father, who will in the future conduct the poultry business independent of his son's help. In commenting on the enterprise the Noblesville (Ind.) Daily Ledger states:

The many friends of A. E. and F. M. Martz are predicting a splendid banking career for them, as both are known as among the strongest and most careful and conscientious business men of Hamilton Co. They are held by all to have the particular qualities that are needed in the banking business—high character, capability, integrity and downright native honesty that comes from an inheritance of good stock.

A. E. Martz is now 54 years of age, and was born within a mile of the site of the new bank. He made friends as a boy and has added to them by his many years of business experience. His work as a school teacher and then as postmaster of Arcadia, and in the mercantile business, all marked by courtesy, industry and careful, conscientious work. Besides his three terms as postmaster, he was in the mercantile business seven years, and he knows the people most intimately.

When it comes to poultry Mr. Martz has no second choice. Buff Orpingtons are his favorites and he devotes all of



FASHION PLATE BUFFS

Eggs half price until the end of the season. The best opportunity to get a start in good Buff Orpingtons ever offered. 17 trios of yearlings, at \$10.00 per trio-bred to lay, right in color, type correct.

Send for the Fashion Plate Book if you have none.

A. E. MARTZ,

(Buff Orpington Specialist)

Box E,

ARCADIA, IND.

his skill and effort as a breeder to perfecting them. In his endeavor he has developed what he chooses to call the "Fashion Plate" strain, one of the best known strains of Buff Orpingtons in America. At the Chicago Coliseum Show held December 11-16, 1914, Mr. Martz won with "Fashion Plates" in a large class as follows:

1-3-5, Cock; 2nd, Hen; 1-3, Cockerel; 1-2-3, Pullet; 1-3, Old Pen; 1-3, Young Pen.

He also won special for best display and nine of the eleven Silver Cups offered by the National Buff Orpington Club including those for best shaped male and best colored male. Mr. Martz is now serving his 6th term as president of the National Buff Orpington Club. He is president of the Indiana State Poultry Association as well as president of the Chicago Coliseum Poultry Show.

Since his re-appointment as Superintendent of Poultry, W. H. Manning has not let any grass grow under his feet in planning and arranging for the poultry display for this year's New York State Fair. Mr. Manning believes that in addition to the finest poultry exhibition building in the world and a liberal prize list, that nothing does more to help his department than capable and experienced judges. For this year he has succeeded in appointing the largest and one of the strongest lists ever selected to place the awards at a fall poultry show. There are eighteen poultry judges, two pigeon judges and one judge of table eggs, twenty-one in all. The list and assignments are as follows:

W. B. Atherton, Boston, Mass.—Brahmas, Dominiques, Polish.

W. H. Card, Manchester, Conn.—Rhode Island Reds, Pit Games.

Chas. D. Cleveland, Eatonton, N. J.—Silver Penciled, Partridge Rocks, Silver Penciled and Partridge Wyandottes.

M. L. Chapman, Browns Mills, N. J.—Campines.

J. H. Drevenstedt, Buffalo, N. Y.—Brown Leghorns, Black Minorcas, Cornish.

L. P. Graham, Vineland, N. J.—White Wyandottes, Buff, Black, Silver Leghorns.

James Glasgow, Mahwah, N. J.—Games and Game Bantams.

L. D. Howell, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Black, Buff Wyandottes, Houdans.

J. D. Jaquins, Watervliet, N. Y.—Langshans, Cochins, La Fleche, Javas, Dorkings.

Mrs. W. P. Mastin, Pleasant Valley, N. Y.—Buckeyes, Andalusians, White Minorcas, Spanish.

W. G. Minich, Carlisle, Pa.—Water-fowl and Turkeys.

Haldie Nicholson, Leominster, Mass.—Barred Rocks, White, Buff and Jubilee Orpingtons.

D. Lincoln Orr, Orrs Mills, N. Y.—Columbian Rocks and Wyandottes.

Frank L. Platt, Swanton, Ohio—Anconas, Faverolles, Red Caps, Laken-velders.

H. P. Schawb, Irondequoit, N. Y.—White, Buff Rocks, Blue Orpingtons.

A. O. Schilling, Buffalo, N. Y.—Sussex, Buttercups, Ornamental Bantams.

W. E. Samson, Portlandville, N. Y.—Golden and Silver Wyandottes.

W. J. Stanton, New York City—Pet Stock and Pigeons.

Irving Rice, Cortland, N. Y.—White Leghorns.

E. B. Ulrich, Reading, Pa.—Pigeons.

Prof. Jas. E. Rice, Ithaca, N. Y.—Table Eggs.

Readers who are interested in special bargain prices for Barred Plymouth Rocks should send for E. B. Thompson's "Special Sale List of Imperial 'Ringlet' Barred Rocks", a 24-page booklet in which Mr. Thompson has listed choice exhibition and breeding stock at greatly reduced prices. The following are samples of his offering taken at random from the special sales list:

"Offer No. 6. The exhibition cockerel heading Second Prize Exhibition Pen at Madison Square Garden, 1914; brother of my New York Sweepstakes Champion of 1913. This is a wonderful show bird; even rich dark blue color from beak to tail; close, narrow, evenly divided bars to the skin; good length body, broad back, full, well spread tail, red eyes, yellow legs and beak and finely serrated comb. Madison Square Garden winners are rare. He is one worth three times the price. \$75.

"Offer No. 33. A first-class pair of show birds, cock and hen, fit for the fairs and small shows; good size and shape and splendid color and barring. One of the best bargains on the list. Value \$50; price \$25.

"Offer No. 52. Breeding pen of four fine selected pullet-bred hens and cock; good in color, well barred and of New York winning blood, carefully mated. Will please anyone. Worth \$45; price \$25".

This special sales booklet also makes announcement that for the balance of the season and until December 1st, Mr. Thompson will sell eggs for hatching from his finest matings at exactly half of his regular prices. Readers will recall that at Madison Square Garden, 1915, "Ringlet" Barred Rocks in Mr. Thompson's hands won all five first prizes, establishing a record at that show that has been conducted for more than a quarter of a century, but this is only one of the records that Mr. Thompson has made at this most noted show of America. His large illustrated catalogue contains a complete list of his winnings during recent years and every person who is interested in this variety should have a copy. (See Mr. Thompson's ad on back cover of this issue).

President E. B. Thompson has appointed Geo. H. Burgott, Lawtons Station, N. Y., D. E. Hale, Chicago, Ill., and F. E. Hering, South Bend, Ind., as a transportation committee to make arrangements for route and rates to the American Poultry Association Convention to be held in San Francisco the third week in November. No better advertisement of the poultry industry could be devised than a train load of enthusiastic members and friends of the A. P. A. going to the next convention. It is hoped that every person that attends the next annual meeting of the

association or the Panama-Pacific Poultry Show will plan to go on an official train. Announcement of arrangements made by the Transportation Committee will be made later.

Uncle Sam has successfully prosecuted O. K. Hobbs, a poultryman of Hickory Grove, Ky. Hobbs advertised Buff Minorcas in a number of poultry papers and did a thriving business in obtaining orders, but he forgot in many cases to ship what his customers paid for and that is what brought about his downfall. On being arraigned in United States Court at Paducah, Ky., on April 20th, 1915, he pleaded guilty of using the mails to defraud and was sentenced to serve one year in jail.

The day of fleeing the "dear old public" has gone, never to return we hope, and the sooner that this is realized by Hobbs and any of his kind who believe that they can accept money and fail to deliver as they agree, the better it will be for all concerned.

*** Poultry houses for all climates and all locations are fully described in "Poultry Houses and Fixtures." The most complete book ever published on poultry house architecture. Fifty cents per copy ***

Mr. H. Armstrong Roberts of Beverley, N. J., says:—My flocks, old and young alike are in the pink of condition which means heavy egg yield, fertility and vitality. They are all fed a mash containing

FRENCH'S POULTRY MUSTARD

Send for 32 page booklet telling more about Mustard and its relation to poultry and egg production.

The R. T. French Company, Dept. B, Rochester, N. Y.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Sunnyside S. C. White Leghorns are a hobby, have bred them for years on free farm range from carefully selected matings until today they stand second to none in standard quality, and egg production. Let me tell you about them or better still let me fit you out with a select pen. Some choice breeders both male and female at reasonable prices.

ONCE You Try Sunnyside Leghorns, NO OTHERS SATISFY
G. L. WHEELER, Box W., PENN YAN, N. Y.

Prairie State Portable Hover

Here is a quickly portable hover that has made good among thousands of critical buyers. Constructed of galvanized steel, light in weight, heavily insulated, economical in oil consumption. Adapted to any brooder house. A complete equipment at low cost. Built to satisfy the demand for a dependable — practical brooder. Price \$8.50. Write for Catalog.

Prairie State Incubator Co.
202 MAIN STREET, HOMER CITY, PA.



JACOBUS CAMPINES

Golden and Silver

Win seven firsts in ten classes at Madison Square Garden, February, 1915 and ten firsts in ten classes at Kansas City, January, 1915. Send for my new illustrated book.

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A COMPARISON OF BREED TYPES

By A. O. Schilling, Staff Artist

(Continued from page 581)

In the lower row of profile drawings, the Minorca being the larger, we use this one as a working basis in establishing our oblong in the same manner as we did with the Orpington in the upper row. All oblongs drawn over each figure are on exactly the same angle and parallel, which will enable the reader to determine the slight variations in carriage of body. It will be noted that beginning with the Minorca, which fills the oblong perfectly, the remaining three figures gradually decrease in size in rotation in which they appear. The American Standard of Perfection does not specify any definite weight clauses for these breeds, but from numerous studies which we have made of prize winners during the past years we have found the breeds average in size as they appear in the sketches shown in the frontispiece of this issue. These four breeds are all more or less hard feathered, consequently there is no apparent deception in the weight of the different breeds, except possibly the Campine. They are probably harder or closer feathered than even the Minorca, in fact appear so, in that the feathering in the male is of a hen feathered nature, lacking the full flowing hackle and saddle of the others.

The tail also is not as profusely furnished as the Minorca, Leghorn or the Hamburg and for this reason the breed while apparently not larger than the average Leghorn will weight somewhat heavier on a general average.

There are many points of interest to be observed in connection with the different variations in type and breed characteristics of the eight breeds shown in the frontispiece. By careful study and observation the reader can easily detect the variations in type by comparison much better than words can describe.

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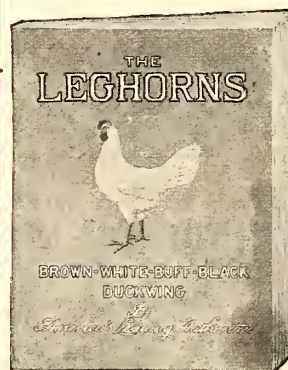
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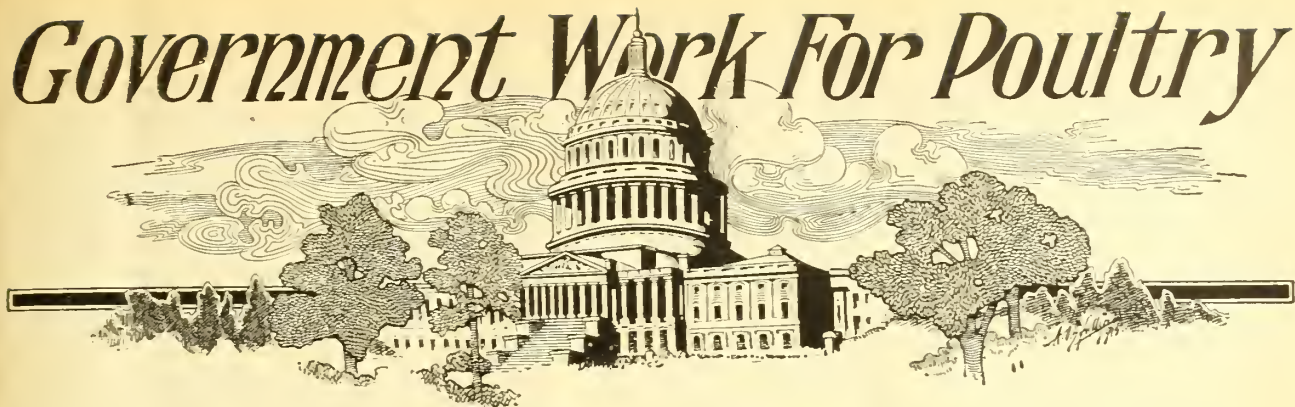
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American Poultry World, Buffalo, N. Y.

Government Work For Poultry



Conducted by Homer W. Jackson and Editor of American Poultry World

BEGINNING next fall, this department, in its entirety, is to be conducted by Homer W. Jackson. See biographical sketch in the May issue of Mr. Jackson's poultry career and special qualifications. At present Mr. Jackson is in New Mexico, where he went last October to spend the winter.

Each month during the summer Mr. Jackson is to contribute news items, quotations and helpful comment relating to Government Work for Poultry, as conducted in various ways by the United States Department of Agriculture, by state agricultural colleges and by the central and provincial authorities of Canada. His name will appear each month at the end of his contribution. For the time being, other reading matter, illustrations, etc., found in this department will be obtained or selected by the editor of A. P. W.

The intention and scope of this department is to present to readers of A. P. W., month by month, in condensed and popular form, the most practical and helpful information that can be obtained from the numerous high-class men who

are now in the employ of our National Government, the various state governments and the central and provincial authorities of Canada. Often the results of their carefully conducted experiments are presented by them in the form of summaries or conclusions. These "findings" or conclusions are to be presented to our readers without delay in each case where the subject matter is of general interest and application.

The main or principal object of these poultry experiments and investigations, extending across considerable periods and conducted at public expense, is to promote poultry keeping on successful lines not on farms but in every other legitimate branch of the industry. Naturally, therefore, much of this work is truly helpful to our readers. Moreover, it will be found to be "seasonable", and in conducting this department that feature of good service will be kept in mind. The character and practical value of this Government Work for Poultry may be judged by timely information published herewith.

THE quality of market eggs regularly becomes a subject of acute interest at this season, and a recent bulletin from the New York Experiment Station (No. 353—The Interior Quality of Market Eggs, should prove of special value not only to egg producers and dealers, but to an even greater extent to consumers of eggs. This bulletin has many illustrations, including a number of excellent color plates, and those who wish to secure it should make application at once, as Cornell poultry bulletins have a fashion of getting out of print very shortly after they are issued.

The first part of this bulletin gives a full description of the egg organs of the hen and the structure of the egg, also a description of methods of examining eggs, by candling and otherwise. The remainder of the bulletin is here briefly summarized.

Internal Factors Affecting Quality of Eggs

The size and color of the yolk, percentage of moisture, condition of the shell, firmness and amount of albumen and various other features are affected by food, season of the year, condition of the bird and the like. Green food, yellow corn, and general ranging seem to transmit a deep color to the yolk. Such food as white corn, buckwheat and wheat, lack of exercise and poor health seem to produce a pale yolk. Excessive quantities of green food sometimes cause the yolks to be very dark in color and to possess an undesirable odor. Onions, cabbages and some other foods affect the odor and flavor of eggs. Eggs laid during the summer seem to have a more watery albumen than those produced in the spring. Certain hens also have an inherited tendency to produce eggs of inferior quality.

Conditions in the ovary and the oviduct are responsible for inferior quality in some instances. While the number of eggs that are injured in this way is comparatively small, most of them occurring in the spring when the hens are laying heavily, it is important to be able to recognize the conditions and to know the causes for them.

Blood clots, one of the commonest defects arising from internal causes, usually result from the rupture of a blood vessel when the yolk sac splits in order to allow the escape of the yolk into the oviduct. The blood clot adheres to the yolk and, in candling, may be distinguished from other spots by its bright red color and by the fact that it is on the surface of the yolk and moves only with it. In supplying a select trade it is necessary for the producer to candle his eggs in order to be sure that no eggs with blood spots are sold.

Somewhat similar to blood clots are what are known as "meat spots," which are believed to be particles of dead glands from the oviduct. These are not red like blood clots but have a "liver" color and are found floating in the albumen rather than attached to the yolk.

Bloody eggs are due to the presence of blood exuded from the oviduct as a result of injury of some sort. Occasionally this condition appears to be more or less chronic in certain hens in the flock and if it is possible to learn which ones are responsible for the condition they should be removed. Sometimes, due to fright or other causes, eggs are retained in the body of the fowl for several hours or even days after completion, resulting in more or less "body-heating", which is especially injurious to the quality of the egg when it is fertile.

Various foreign substances have been found in eggs, such as broken egg shells, loose shell membrane, various forms of

dried yolk and albumen, particles of food or feces and even intestinal worms. Such instances are quite uncommon, but they occur frequently enough to make it desirable for the producer to candle all eggs that are to be supplied to the special egg trade.

Soft-shelled eggs result from a lack of lime in the glands of the uterus, or may be due to one egg forcing the next one out of the body of the fowl before the shell can be formed, which frequently happens during the period of heaviest production.

External Factors Affecting Quality

Water enters largely into the composition of the egg and this begins to evaporate through the pores of the shell as soon as the egg is laid. As this evaporation continues indefinitely and at a fairly uniform rate, the development of the air cell affords a comparatively accurate means of determining the age of the egg, though its size is affected quite largely by the conditions under which the egg is kept. A cellar or refrigerator is ordinarily the most desirable place for storing eggs, and eggs may be held for two or three weeks under such conditions with very slight evaporation.

When eggs are being held for some time, there is danger of the yolk rising and sticking to the shell, in which case mold will quickly form and the egg be made unfit for use. This condition may be avoided by placing the eggs on end and turning them regularly. If the eggs are kept in cold storage, at a temperature of 40 degrees or lower, turning is not necessary.

Eggs are injured by exposure to heat considerably below incubation temperatures, fertile eggs being much more promptly affected than infertile. The germ of a fertile egg will begin to develop at a temperature as low as 72 de-

greases, though development proceeds very slowly at low temperatures and the germ soon dies. Disintegration of the egg contents begins immediately after the death of the germ. *The presence of males in the flock is the cause of nearly all the rotten eggs on the market, as well as a great proportion of other inferior grades.*

Infertile eggs even when exposed to incubation temperatures are only slightly affected by heat. They are satisfactory for nearly all cooking purposes, after spending several days in the incubator, even though they may have been held for two or three weeks afterward, if kept under proper conditions.

There are a number of classifications for market eggs, but the main subdivisions are "fresh", "light floats", "heavy floats" and "rots." Light and heavy floats are the commonest grades of market eggs received from the general farms.

The New Laid Egg Described

A fresh egg, as seen by the candler, has a very small air cell, so small that the light usually does not penetrate it and it appears darker than the remainder of the egg. The yolk appears as a very dim shadow, floating across the line of vision after the egg has been twisted before the candle; it appears suspended well up in the albumen, moves freely and its deeper color shades gradually into the normal tone of the albumen. When broken, the yolk stands up full and round, the albumen is almost transparent and stands up firm around the yolk. No cloudiness or color should appear in the albumen. Fresh eggs are usually free from bacteria or nearly so.

To the candler the light float shows an enlarged air cell and a darkened yolk. The yolk sinks lower in the albumen, and the whole egg has a slightly darkened or heated appearance. When the light float is opened the albumen is found to be watery and slightly colored, and the yolk is slightly flattened. Light floats are good for practically all food purposes if used at once.

Heavy floats show a larger air cell, the yolk is darker and more clearly defined and is lower in the albumen. The inner membrane is often loose and sometimes broken allowing the contents to shake. When opened the yolk is found to be darker than that of the light float, and is often mottled. The membrane surrounding the yolk is very weak and often breaks when the egg is broken. The albumen is watery and slightly colored. Infertile eggs seldom pass this stage of deterioration, but fertile eggs do so quickly, becoming rots.

Musty eggs and mold spots are due to keeping the eggs in an atmosphere which is too humid.

Eggs are liable to bacterial infection when kept under improper conditions. The albumen of the egg is bactericidal to a certain extent, but when the shells

come in contact with moisture the bacteria seem to be able to penetrate the eggs much more readily. Soiled eggs are especially liable to bacterial infection, therefore, and pains should be taken to keep the eggs clean and free from moisture. If eggs must be cleaned this should be done with a clean, damp cloth, stains being removed by the use of sapollo, bon ami or similar abrasives and not by the use of acids. Eggs that have not been soiled or moistened will keep better than those that have been cleaned.

Rots are caused by bacterial action and may be prevented by avoiding fertilization, and bacterial infection after the egg is produced. It is only in rare instances that an egg has been found to be seriously infected with bacteria when it left the body of the hen. "White rot" or "sour egg," "mixed rot" and "black rot" are only stages in the development of bacterial growth.

Home Preservation of Eggs

Full directions are given in this bulletin for the home preservation of eggs, the methods recommended being the lime-water and salt solution, and the water-glass solution. The former is prepared by slaking four pounds of quicklime in a small quantity of water. Mix this with four gallons of pure water, add two pounds of salt, stir the mixture several times and allow to settle, and then pour off the clear liquid. There should be enough of this to preserve thirty dozen eggs.

Waterglass solution is prepared by mixing one and one-half quarts of commercial waterglass solution with eighteen quarts of water that has been boiled and allowed to cool; stir thoroughly. This formula will provide sufficient to solution to preserve thirty dozen eggs. If more water is needed to cover the eggs sufficiently this may be safely added to the amount of five quarts of additional water to each one and one-half quarts of the original commercial waterglass solution used.

Eggs preserved by these methods have a relatively small air cell at the end of ten months. If the eggs are kept in a cool place the yolks appear well up in the albumen, and fresh, although slightly darker than the yolks of fresh eggs. When opened the albumen is pinkish in color, very watery, and the yolk somewhat flattened and dark in color. Lined eggs are liable to have a distinct chalky flavor which is largely avoided by the addition of salt. Waterglass eggs are practically free from foreign odor or flavor and are to be preferred.

Cold Storage Endorsed

Eggs held in cold storage are much better than when kept in any other way, and when possible it is advised that this method be employed. No 1 cold-storage

eggs, after being held for the usual period of about eight months, will show a slightly larger air cell than fresh eggs, and the yolk will be somewhat darker, but, when opened, it will stand up full and round and the albumen will be fairly firm. In lower grades of storage eggs the air cell will be larger and the yolk darker and somewhat sunken in the albumen. When opened, the albumen will be found quite watery, and with a dark tint, and the yolk will be flattened and watery. This condition is caused either by poor storage methods or by the poor condition of the egg when it was put into storage. Cold storage eggs will not keep well after being taken from storage and should be used promptly.

Cracked and broken eggs, and many of inferior quality are now prepared as a dried or frozen product and are extensively used, especially by hotels and bakeries. The dried egg products are convenient for use in private families and can be used satisfactorily as substitutes for fresh eggs. Unless mixed with other substances, however, there is an objectionable sweet taste in the egg powder.

The Responsibility of Consumer

The egg consumer ought to me made to understand more clearly than he now does that the improvement in market eggs urged in Bulletin No. 353, rests fully as much upon him as upon the producer and the dealer. The plain truth of the matter is that the average consumer knows so little about eggs—is so indiscriminating in the matter of quality, that he does not know when he is well served. Until consumers are able to recognize fresh eggs when they see them, and are able to go a little farther in classifying them than merely to reject those that are distinctly rotten or in advanced stages of incubation, you can hardly expect the producer to get in very deadly earnest in the struggle for "quality."

One of the most important steps in the campaign, therefore, is to educate consumers to the point where they can judge intelligently the quality of the eggs that are offered to them. Many of the present objectionable features of the egg market would stop in short order if this were done. For this reason, I would like to have Bulletin 353 in the hands of every buyer of table eggs.

An illustration of the importance of the education of the consumer was given

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in the city of Buffalo, a year or two ago, when the Housewives' League, in its effort to break the back of the alleged "egg trust" held a mid-winter egg sale. The crusading ladies maintained in their newspaper advertisements and interviews, and in verbal statements at the sale, that the eggs they were offering were strictly "fresh," and they sold them at 33 cents a dozen, if I remember correctly, when genuine fresh or newly laid eggs were selling at the stores at 45 to 50 cents.

Any one who knew eggs could tell by holding these "trust-busting" eggs before an ordinary electric light that they were cold-storage stock, and not the first grade at that. But the League was able to sell thousands of dozens of these eggs as "fresh" and, at a later date, repeated the offence; and few, if any, of the buyers ever discovered the deception—they only decided that fresh eggs were not as nice as they had thought they were after all! A half-hour's study of the subject, learning to know what fresh eggs and storage eggs really look like, before the candle and when broken into a dish, would have prevented the officers of the League from being deceived by the storage operators from whom they purchased their stocks and, in their turn, hundreds of confiding buyers.

No Criticism of Cold Storage

There is no criticism of cold storage eggs in this, when they are sold for what they are. Storage eggs, when of good grade, are wholesome, good-flavored and palatable, and there is no reason why they should not be freely used when fresh eggs are unobtainable, or when prices are high. It will be a long time before fresh eggs will cease to be a luxury in winter, but every one can afford to use storage eggs, and use them freely. I only want to emphasize my contention that so long as even the better class of consumers do not know fresh eggs when they see them (or don't see them), it will be hard to work up the proper amount of enthusiasm on the subject among producers and dealers.

That the albumen in strictly fresh eggs has no color, as stated in Bulletin 353, needs a little qualifying, I think. Coupled with the statement on another page, that the albumen of cold-storage eggs has a slightly greenish tinge, the impression will be left on the minds of many, that eggs showing this greenish tinge are always storage eggs. As a matter of fact this greenish tinge will be found in many strictly fresh eggs under certain conditions. For example, my alfalfa-fed hens laid eggs this spring showing a distinctly green tinge, and they had not been starved for green food either.

All station investigators do not concede that "fresh eggs are usually free from bacterial infection, or nearly so." Bulletin No. 75 from the Storrs (Conn.) Station makes a similar and even more

positive statement and rather bluntly intimates that those investigators who report finding considerable infection in fresh eggs have been faulty in their technique. On the other hand, a paper by Dr. Pennington of the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. D. A., giving results of her investigations, makes the statement that bacterial organisms "are usually found in both yolk and white." In 57 examinations reported, only 7 eggs were found to be sterile. Bulletin No. 201 of the Kansas Station reports that in a large number of fresh eggs examined with particular care they found 15 to 33 per cent. of the eggs infected. The authors of this bulletin gravely object to the Storrs insinuation that they have not done their work with sufficient care. From which it appears that some one will have to do this all over again. It certainly is a point of considerable interest and importance and therefore it should be threshed out to a definite and final conclusion.

—o—

Causes for Soft Shelled Eggs

Soft-shelled eggs doubtless result from "a lack of lime in the glands of the uterus", but in a careful experiment made a number of years ago I found that a simple lack of lime does not always, or necessarily, result in the production of soft-shelled eggs. In this experiment the hens were kept where practically no lime could be secured, except what was given in the regular ration and in the drinking water. The grit supplied contained no lime.

Production fell off rapidly under these conditions and eventually ceased almost entirely, and the size of the eggs gradually decreased until the few that were laid were only a little more than half as large as those laid by the hens at the time they entered the experiment. But not a soft-shelled egg was laid by the hens in this pen during the entire period of the experiment. Results similar to these have been recently reported from the Missouri Poultry Experiment Station. While the lack of lime in the shell-forming glands doubtless causes the laying of soft-shelled eggs in many instances, that condition is not always

brought about by a lack of lime in the ration but may be due to an abnormal physiological condition of the glands.

Preserving Eggs

The proportion of waterglass to be used in preserving solutions is much lower, as given in Bulletin 353, than is recommended by some other stations. The formula here given is 1:12, and the statement is made that if this does not give sufficient liquid to cover the desired number of eggs, water may be added to bring the proportion up to 1:15. Bulletin 67 of the Storrs (Conn.) Station recommends no weaker solution than a 1:9 formula, while Bulletin 54 of the Washington Station states that best results have been obtained with a solution of 1:9 or 10. The last named bulletin states that reports have been received showing good results with solutions as weak as 1:20, but concludes that "the proportion to be used will depend largely upon the length of time desired to keep the eggs. For shorter periods perhaps the weaker solution will do, but it is safer to use a proportion of 1:12, than say, 1:15."

Does not success with weak solutions depend a good deal upon the conditions under which the eggs are to be kept? When they are stored in a cool cellar it might reasonably be expected that they would keep in a weaker solution than when they are stored at higher temperatures. In a furnace-heated cellar, for example, waterglass crystallizes and separates from the water much more



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One and two year old cocks and hens from my best and second quality matings at one-half or less the prices the same bird would have brought three months ago. The opportunity of the year to secure maximum quality for minimum price. Eagerly grasped each season by scores of satisfied customers.

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readily than at lower temperatures. Unless certain that the eggs can be held at a fairly low temperature the stronger solution should be used, especially if they are to be kept for six months or longer.

Eggs may be kept for months without any preservative at all, if they are stored in a fairly cool cellar. I have kept eggs packed in ordinary egg cases for fully three months and, except for the fact that they showed somewhat more evaporation, found them at the end of that time as good in color, flavor and general condition as a good grade of storage eggs—called "fresh" by the grocer.

The keeping qualities of eggs that have been cleaned or washed probably are not seriously affected for some time, if the work is properly done. In Bulletin 160 of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. D. A., a careful experiment on this subject is reported. Three grades of both fertile and infertile eggs were used—clean, washed, and dirty. The eggs were held for 7 days and then sent to market and there tested. The conclusion is stated that "the keeping qualities of the three classes of fertile eggs are practically the same, which is also true for the infertile during the time of the experiment." It would be interesting to know how long washed eggs may be kept before their inferiority becomes noticeable.

—0—

Cause and Effect of Broodiness

Some interesting observations in regard to broody hens are reported from the Missouri Poultry Experiment Station and are here quoted in part:

In order to give an idea of the relation of egg production to broodiness, the following table is given. This table is the record made by 1040 hens in the National Contest here at this Station in 1913-1914:

NO. OF EGGS LAID BY

Wyandottes
Orpingtons
Plymouth Rocks
Leghorns
Rhode Island Reds
Langshans
Anconas
Minorcas
Campines

Averages

NO. OF TIMES BROODY.

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
147	139	165	159	155	171	173	175	152
127	133	134	135	170	146	160	163	142
158	155	164	179	149	162	143	163	
154	147	125	156	215	163	165	162	
153	177	163	156	153	141	144		
121	159	100	164	167	150	139		
155	148	146	163					
138	176	143	138					
135								
143	154	142	156	168	155	154	165	147

By studying the table it would indicate that the best hens lay 168 eggs and go broody four times per year.

The principal point to be noticed here is that it is not a safe rule to select the non-sitters as the best layers.

Looking at it from another point of view, we find all hens that laid less than 100 eggs, averaged going broody once and three-quarters times each, those laying between 100 and 200 eggs, averaged going broody 2 1/4 times each, and all laying over 200 eggs averaged going broody twice each.

There is an idea generally prevalent that when a hen begins to lay she has a certain number of eggs to lay, after which she goes broody. This idea has been proven incorrect as the production of eggs has been proven to be an endless chain, which continues according to the ability given the hen by nature unless it is interrupted or broken by broodiness or some outside influence such as change in weather, location, etc.

From the investigations we have made so far, we are convinced that broodiness is a condition of the brain and not of the body, for at the time the hen goes broody, she is in a laying condi-

tion, having the different parts of the egg partly developed, but because of staying on the nest, lack of exercise, loss of appetite, and lack of nourishment, the hen takes the egg material back into her own system and uses it as nourishment just as hens do when a sudden change in weather stops them from laying.

The plan followed here at the Experiment Station is to place the hen in the brood coop on the day after she remains on the nest and does not lay. She is kept in the coop four days and then released. During the time she is left in the coop she is given all the feed and water she wants. About 4,000 hens are treated in this way each summer at this place. The records show that hens broken in this way begin laying again as follows:

The time from the laying of the last egg till the hen began laying again was 10 days in March, 8 days in April, 10 days in May, and 12 days in June. There were more broody hens in June than in April, but for practical purposes we might say the average is 10 days.

This brief report is of entirely satisfactory, but doubtless a bulletin will be issued later, giving full details of this investigation. There is a belief among many poultrymen that broodiness marks a period of exhaustion, though that may be nervous and hence a "condition of the brain and not of the body." In this connection I may say that I have found a wide difference in the percentage of broodiness in experimental pens where different rations were being compared—a difference which could in no way be accounted for on the basis of average production.

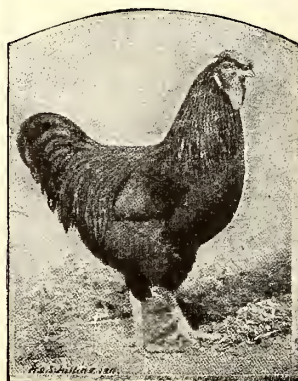
In one feeding experiment running through an entire year the following results were secured with small pens of White Wyandottes pullet hens:

Pen No. 2, ration 1/2 corn, nutritive ratio 1:5.5, 1038 eggs laid and 19 broody periods recorded.

Pen No. 3, ration 1/4 corn, nutritive ratio 1:4.1, 1143 eggs laid and 46 broody periods recorded.

Pen No. 4, ration 2-3 corn, nutritive ratio 1:6.2, 821 eggs laid and 7 broody periods recorded.

In round numbers the average egg production per hen was 138 eggs in pen 2, 141 in pen 3 and 103 in pen 4, but the average number of broody periods



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Winners at Chicago, St. Louis, Des Moines, Sioux City, Cedar Rapids, and in the hands of our customers in every State of the Union.

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No Rose Comb Red breeder in the world has made greater winnings for a period of eight years than we have. We have the blood lines, large long bodied birds of grand color.

Write today for mating list, the finest matings and egg prices most reasonable. One man from a big show writes: "Your strain has been winning here for years, I want some of your eggs."

D. W. RICH

Box W

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COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

Summer reduction sale of breeders at \$1.50 each and up. Eggs at half price from winners at New York Palace and other shows.


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GRANVILLE, N. Y.

EVERGOLD BUFF DOTTES Elegant illustrated catalog giving our methods of feeding and breeding Buff Wyandottes, only 20 cents. Price list and mating list free.

ROCKY RUN FARMS, Box 40, NORTHFIELD, OHIO
W. G. Marshall, Prop. Gerald Williams, Mgr. Poultry Dept.



WHITE LEGHORNS

FOR SALE

5,000 Hens

5,000 8-weeks-old Pullets

IF you know anything about Laurelton Farms, you know that we have over 10,000 business hens here, that lay eggs for the finest New York Market.


First and foremost, they must be a high average egg producing strain, or we couldn't make this Farm yield dividends to the stock holders.

It happens that just now we have a surplus of 5,000 8-weeks old Pullets.

It's your chance to get some of these fine Laurelton Layers at a reasonable price.

Hens \$1.50 each
Special prices on large lots.

Pullets \$5.00 for 5
Special Prices per 100.



LAURELTON FARMS
Box 15,
Lakewood, New Jersey

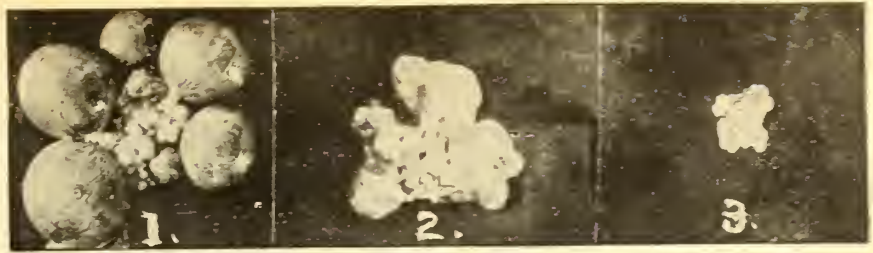
per hen was 2.53 in pen 2, 5.75 in pen 3, and .9 in pen 4. Evidently some other condition than egg production affected broodiness in these pens.

Premature and Exaggerated

The announcement in some recent poultry papers to the effect that the Poultry Department of Pennsylvania State College and Experiment Station would distribute purebred cockerels among the farmers of the state and endeavor to build up poultry-producing centers in this way, was somewhat premature and also somewhat exaggerated. The real plan, as I understand it, was to establish a number of cooperative breeding experiments in connection with various farm bureaus, the Department to loan purebred cockerels to farmers who do not now keep purebred poultry, and who would agree to follow instructions and make regular reports.

Unfortunately the failure of the legislature to appropriate adequate funds to carry on the work of the college, a failure which appears to be growing chronic in that state, will probably make it impossible to undertake this new departure. The poultry department is building up a successful commercial poultry plant on a new farm which recently has come into the possession of the Station and which, fortunately, was equipped with some good poultry buildings when purchased. 2,000 layers will be kept on this farm this coming winter.

Homer W. Jackson.

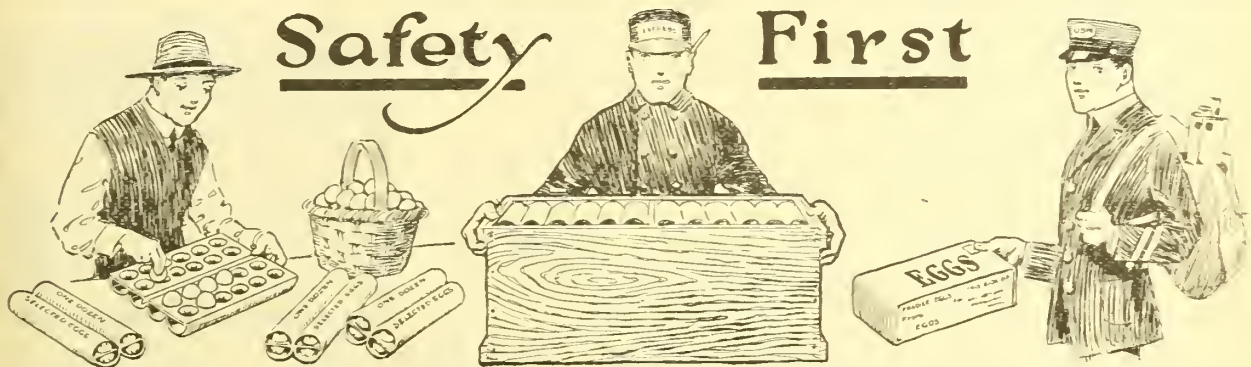


Prof. Patterson, pathologist at the Missouri Station, has collected some interesting data as regards egg production of hens that have gone broody from one to eight times, as compared with records of those that have not gone broody. More than one thousand hens were under observation and included the following varieties: Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Langshans, Anconas, Leghorns and Campines. Of these birds some hens went broody from one to eight times except the Campines. The average of all hens that went broody once was 154 eggs; of all hens going broody three times, 142 eggs; of all hens going broody four times, 168 eggs; of all hens going broody five times, 155 eggs; of all hens going broody six times, 154 eggs; of all hens going broody seven times, 165 eggs. Those going broody eight times included only the Wyandottes and Orpingtons and their average was 147. With these figures as a basis for comparison it is evident that it is not safe to select the non-sitters as the best layers. Mr. Jackson in the accompanying article has some interesting comments on this question. The above illustration from left to right shows the ovary of a hen after one day, ten days and twenty-one days, broodiness respectively. A study of this illustration will show the importance of promptly breaking up broodiness in its first stages, before the ovary begins to shrink. By removing the hen to the broody coop at the first indications of the broody fever, little or no change will take place in the ovary and in a few days time she will again be in laying condition.

Millions of Dollars Are Being Wasted Annually by Poultry Keepers

The article herewith by Mr. Jackson heading this department entitled, "The Interior Quality of Market Eggs," is one that should be read and re-read by all persons who keep fowls with the main idea of using the eggs themselves for

table purposes and of selling the surplus at the village store or shipping them to a distant market. No doubt millions upon millions of dollars worth of HIGHLY VALUABLE HUMAN FOOD is wasted and destroyed every twelve months in this country by indifferent poultry keepers, mainly by farmers who



IT'S the eggs that reach the buyer *whole* that spell Profit, Reputation and continued Orders for the shipper. The shipper pays for every broken egg. No matter how *good* a broken egg may be *it's bad for you*. Pack, ship and deliver your eggs in

Continental Safety Egg Cartons



The Carton is made of Cardboard.

They cost next to nothing (compared with broken eggs). They meet every possible requirement for safe and secure shipment and delivery at long or short distances. Each carton holds one dozen. Each egg occupies a separate, safety, air-cushioned nest. Wonderful simplicity. No bother in packing. Perfect safety.

There's no half way in safety. Insist on "Continental Safety". If your local storeman can't supply you, write us direct for sample, prices and where to buy nearby.

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Dept. "D".

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are busy with other work during the heavy egg yield season or who keep poultry in a hit-or-miss, slip-shod manner.

That this great loss should occur, is very much to be regretted. It is like burning up an equal value of "green backs", or throwing brand new gold coin over one's shoulder. The bulletin reviewed and commented on by Mr. Jackson is a lengthy and highly important one. Mr. Jackson has done the best he could in the space available, but what he has written IS CONDENSED, therefore it must be read carefully, in fact should be read, re-read and studied.

These are not "times" when anybody, not even the farmer who is getting a dollar and a half a bushel for his wheat and seventy-five cents a bushel for corn, can afford to throw away money by allowing eggs to spoil on his hands or in hidden nests. Suitable quarters and nests should be provided for the laying fowls and care ought to be taken to gather the eggs regularly, to keep them in cool places, to market them promptly and thus not only to preserve THEIR GREAT FOOD VALUE, but also add to the owner's income and to the Nation's wealth.

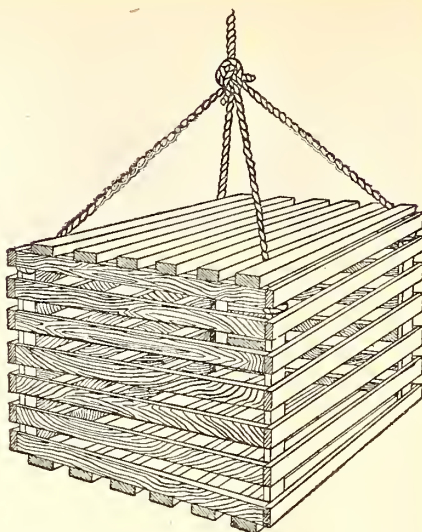
Please read Mr. Jackson's article with the care which it deserves and then put on your thinking cap and "do the needful". We are appealing to you, reader, to MAKE MONEY BY SAVING IT, by not throwing it away! It is clear that Mr. Jackson put time and heart into his review of this egg bulletin—while on the other hand, the State of New York, at its great agricultural college, spent a considerable sum of money and its experts devoted a large amount of time to finding out these facts—facts that thousands of our readers SHOULD KNOW AND PROFIT BY.

So Simple a Matter as the Breaking Up the Broody Hens

Herewith is presented an illustration, page 599 with data, showing the importance, in dollars and cents, as measured by egg yield, of breaking up broody hens—doing it promptly and in the right manner.

This matter should be looked into carefully by thrifty poultrymen and women—by those who are not keeping fowls merely for "fun," nor for the pleasure of paying feed bills, but who want their chickens to pay a profit—the larger the better!

In the old days when idle time appeared to be more plentiful than it is now, when grain and grain products of all kinds were much cheaper, were much lower in price and when table scraps seemed to go a good deal farther than they do now, poultry could be kept with a fair degree of satisfaction ON A HIT-OR-MISS PLAN, with a view simply of



In the above illustration we present a very desirable coop for breaking up the broody fever. As will be noted the coop is made to be suspended from the ceiling of the poultry house or from the limb of a convenient tree that will supply sufficient protection from the sun. At the first indication of broodiness the hen should be placed in the coop and feed and water supplied regularly. Three or four days is usually sufficient to cure and start her on the road to early production.

supplying the table with meat and eggs and of selling the surplus on the local market or "trading it in" for staple groceries.

But today these things have changed, in large measure. Labor now often has to be paid for, outright; the prices of grain are on a war basis, so to speak, and improved cooking methods appear to have reduced table scraps to zero, or nearly so.

Keeping poultry for profit nowadays, therefore, is a quite different proposition than it was when father was a boy. Facts need to be known, study must be given to them and pains have to be taken—otherwise the balance will be on the wrong side of the ledger. These remarks apply strongly to the keeping of fowls to supply the home table, the sur-

plus, if any, to be sold to neighbors or at the local store, or to be shipped away to market.

Keeping fowls on this basis calls for more careful attention to actual cost than is the case where high-class standard-bred birds are kept on a so-called "fancier basis," with the intention of selling fine specimens for exhibition purposes, for breeding, etc., including hatching eggs and day-old chicks therefrom for the same general use.

The fancier-breeder has a far wider margin between the cost of production and the selling prices that he receives. Fact is, he obtains as a rule TEN TO FIFTY TIMES AS MUCH PER BIRD OR PER EGG as does the person who raises market poultry, either for the home table or to sell to the butcher or commission man. The fancier-breeder has his problem—his difficulties to overcome, but frankly and positively it is easier for him to make money "these



Brood Your Chicks 30 Days Free

Use the wonderful new Simplex Brooder Stove on your own hatch for 30 days, free. Raise 20 to 50 per cent more chicks at 1-5 the cost, 1-4 the operating expense, 1-10 the work. Small and large broods. Your money back if not defeated. Write Today For Valuable Book, FREE. Tells how to avoid losses and increase profits from poultry. Also details of free trial offer. Send now. Simplex Brooder Stove Co., Dept. A382, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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AMERICA'S GREATEST WINNERS.

On 60 entries 31 firsts, 19 seconds, 10 thirds, all specials.

Crockford, Box 231 W, Bristol, R. I.

Big Money in Poultry

Send for Special Summer Prices

Never before have such BIG HATCHING RESULTS been made possible as with wonderful Sheer AUTOMATIC Incubators. EVERY OPERATION automatic. Make \$150 for every 60-egg Peerless you operate, back yard, barn, anywhere. First practical, all-metal automatic incubator. Only \$25.00. Then there's the 200-egg PEERLESS AUTOMATIC, gives the bigger results than any other of its size. Starts small raisers to BIG SUCCESS. To start big, there's the wonderful, new triple machine, the SHEER PEERLESS "MULTIPLIER," 1000-egg, entirely automatic. All marvels for HATCHING RESULTS. Fitted with the wonderful Sheer Fixtures, world's standard for 25 YEARS. No big outfit necessary. WRITE TODAY. H. M. SHEER CO., Dept. 133, Quincy, Ill.



YANT'S BARRED ROCKS

Won the Diamond Special for Best display at the Chicago Coliseum December, 1914.

They are the kind you have long been looking for. Write me.

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Route 24,

CANTON, OHIO

YOU LOSE if you miss this sale opportunity. **I. W. BEAN** announces a special summer sale of his Harvard Red Breeders at **HALF PRICE OR LESS**. A real opportunity to get a trio, pen or single birds of this noted line at less than the cost of ordinary.

PENS BROKEN UP JUNE 15TH.

SEND FOR LIST.

324 POND STREET,

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THE ALL METAL SANITARY COOP.



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Poultry Associations and the poultry press pronounce the Genesee system of cooping the most perfect in every detail. Write for photos showing the largest shows in the country in operation. Before contracting for next season's cooping get our estimate on shows ranging from a minimum 500 coops and upwards. Good second hand exhibition metal coops for sale as well as new ones.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

times" than it is for the keeper of ordinary poultry to show an actual net profit, provided a close account is kept of the outgo and the income.

A word to the wise therefore should be sufficient. None of you wishes to give up poultry keeping—first, because you believe it pays; second, because you enjoy it. Such being the case, the thing for you to do is to look into the matter carefully and **KEEP A SIMPLE BUT ACCURATE ACCOUNT**, charging your flock of fowls with the actual outlay and crediting it with all earnings, on the basis of facts. To go it blindly is neither interesting nor a display of good judgment. **AS THE SAYING IS, INSTEAD OF YOUR KEEPING POULTRY, YOUR POULTRY OUGHT TO HELP KEEP YOU.**

And when you "get on the job" fairly and squarely, even so indifferent a matter as that of knowing how to increase the profits by breaking up broody hens "with neatness and dispatch" will be considered worthy of attention—all the attention it deserves. It not only is a case of "little things that count," but matters of this kind belong to the Knowledge that is "power" and they also form that degree of Personal Efficiency which **COMMANDS SUCCESS.**

CLEANLINESS COUNTS BIG.

Now That Warm or Hot Weather is at Hand, Cleanliness is the Watch-word of Safety With Your Fowls, Especially With the Young and Growing Stock. Clean Coops, Clean Grounds and Plenty of Shade are Among the Essentials.

Last July the Agricultural Experiment Station, Morgantown, W. Va., conducted as part of the West Virginia University, issued a four-page circular (No. 11) entitled "How to Care for the Chick," the text of which was prepared by E. L. Andrews, a practical poultryman, who is doing valuable work in West Virginia, one of the leading poultry-producing states of the country. From this circular No. 11 we quote the following timely information and advice:

"Clean Coops: Never let the coops become filthy or damp. Coops for young chicks should be provided with clean, dry straw or chaff. When the chicks are older, fresh soil may be substituted for the straw. The soil will absorb all odor from the droppings. Spray your coop with some disinfectant. This will help to keep the lice and mites in check. Be sure that chicks are comfortable in the coops during hot nights. Do not box them up too close. Fresh air is important.

Clean Grounds: Renew by cultivation the ground on which chicks were raised last year; if this is impossible move the coops to a new place. If soil is tilled and treated with lime, many sources of chick diseases are eliminated.

"Shade: When the hot weather comes on you will find that the chick needs shade. The orchard is an ideal place for them. Coops can be placed so that chicks may run in the corn or among the bush fruits. Let them crawl under the garden fence. Your garden and chicks will both be better for it.

"Freedom to Roam: We do not know of any one thing more essential to growth than liberty. A vital principle characteristic of all young animals is the desire for activity. This activity is essential to the development of a good strong constitution and will correct evils of indigestion. Freedom also enables the chick to pick up much food

which will supply the defects in ordinary feeding.

"Freedom involves one other very essential point frequently overlooked; namely, the separation of chicks of different ages. Chicks should be so reared that they are protected against older chicks or fowls, when fed and housed. The younger chicks need more care and attention than the older ones. They have less time and less favorable weather in which to reach proper growth. They received less of the vital principle in the germs of the egg from which they were hatched. The caretaker, too, has less time to devote to them. They are handicapped all around. Therefore, do not require them to fight their way by rearing them with the older ones."

Essentials in Feeding

In the same circular we find the following condensed but highly valuable instructions under the heading, "Essentials in Feeding":

"We do not believe that there is any one particular ration or combination of feeds that is best. More depends on the manner of feeding than on the feed. Below we give a few fundamental principles which will insure success:

"Fresh clean water should be given at once and kept before them all the time.

"Feed little and often; early and late. "Rolled oats and dry bread crumbs moistened with milk is a good feed (for little chicks) for the first few days. Sprinkle a small amount of clean, fine sand on their first few feeds.

"Feed only sweet wholesome food in clean dishes.

"Skim milk is one of the most valuable foods for chicks. It may be fed

either sweet or sour, preferably the latter, but never while souring. Keep it before the chicks for drink; moisten their food with it. It contains two very important elements usually lacking in all chick feeding; namely, minerals or ash to furnish bone-making material and protein which is needed for feathers and muscle.

"This mineral food can also be furnished by using either bone-meal or a high grade meat scrap. The latter also furnishes one of the best sources of protein.

"**YOU MUST REALIZE THAT NO ANIMAL INCREASES IN WEIGHT AS RAPIDLY FOR THE FIRST TEN WEEKS AS DOES THE LITTLE CHICK. IT INCREASES ITS WEIGHT FIFTEEN TIMES WHILE THE CALF NEEDS ABOUT THREE YEARS TO MAKE THE SAME GAINS.**

"Keep some dry mash always before them from the very start. For this mash use almost anything you have available. Go to the feed bin in the horse or dairy barn. Whatever is used there for the horse or the dairy cow will be good for the chick. To this you should add good meat scrap or have thick sour clabbered milk. Almost any combination of wheat bran, wheat middlings, corn meal or ground oats will be good. Remove the hulls from the oats by sifting.

"Have fine grit and fine shell always available. Charcoal is good but not necessary where chicks have plenty of food and freedom to roam. Feed all dry grains in chaff or litter to induce exercise if the chicks are restricted in range. Any good commercial chick food can be used for the first two or three weeks. Feed moist mash sparingly, only what they will eat in a few minutes. **AVOID ALL SLOPPY FEEDS.**"

URBAN FARMS Pine Ridge, Buffalo, New York.

Stock and Eggs for sale from our prize winning strains. White Rocks, Black Langshans, Anconas and Black Tailed White Japanese Bantams. Eggs only from Mille Fleurs, Silkies and Tom Barron's best Strain White Leghorns and White Wyandottes. **MATING LIST NOW READY.**

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BARGAINS in breeding stock—from our "CHAMPION SENSATION" and RED PRINCE strains of Rose and Single Comb Reds—after July 1st EGGS at greatly reduced prices. Stamp for Mating and Price List.

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You'll Have Sure Winter Layers if You Buy Pittsfield Chicks Hatched in



Pittsfield stock holds the world's record for early maturing and laying. It's wonderful how Pittsfield chicks come along from babyhood to full growth—hardy and strong. If you're aiming to have a bunch of eggs next winter when prices are top notch, place your Pittsfield order now. Four different breeds, each breed separately raised. No money down.

Barred Rock
White Rock

PITTSFIELD
Day-Old Chicks

S. C. W. Leghorn
R. I. Red

Tell us right away how many chicks you want, which kind and when you'd like them shipped. We guarantee safe delivery and complete satisfaction in every case. Folder goes out with each shipment, describing the raising of poultry from chick to hen. Place your June orders now to insure layers next winter. Look at these low prices: 100 chicks, \$18; 50 chicks, \$10; 25 chicks, \$5.



Write for "Money Making Poultry"—it's free

PITTSFIELD POULTRY FARMS CO., 276 Main St., Skowhegan, Me.

ANIMAL FEEDS FOR CHICKENS.

Expert Advice on the Different Forms of Animal Food to be Fed With Profit to Growing Fowls, Also How to Feed for Best Results.

The Poultry Department of the State College of Washington, located at Pullman, Wash., has issued recently a bulletin entitled, "Principles and Practice of Poultry Feeding," the contents of which are the work of H. L. and L. C. Blanchard, poultry instructors and investigators at this college.

The above mentioned bulletin covers the poultry feeding question quite thoroughly and is one of the best treatments of this important subject that has reached our hands to date from any agricultural college or experiment station.

At this time of year we believe that many readers of the American Poultry World will be benefitted by what Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard have to say on the question of "Animal Feeds for Poultry", wherein they name the different feeds of this kind that can be used and in each case give their opinion of the comparative value. Following is what they say:

"Animal Feeds. The value of poultry feeds is very greatly based upon their digestible protein content. Fowls are very partial to those feeds that contain animal protein, preferring some to the grains and vegetables that are also high in protein.

"Meat and milk are very high in digestible protein and in some form ought to constitute a part of the fowl's ration. While meat may be fed to poultry fresh, or preserved, prepared and fed in like manner as for human consumption, it is commonly fed in the form known as meat scrap.

"Meat ought to be thoroughly sterilized before being fed to poultry. The approved brands of meat scrap found on the market are sterilized.

"The pullet's or laying hen's ration may contain as high as from five to twelve per cent. of meat scraps, depending upon the remaining nutrients of the ration. Meat may be fed mixed into the dry mash or it may be fed in a separate hopper, when the fowls have for a time been regularly receiving meat in their daily ration.

"When milk is being fed the fowls will not require so much meat. Milk, either sweet or sour ought to be fed regularly, otherwise it had best be fed cooked into a curd. Sour milk is one of the best poultry feeds for growth as well as egg and meat production.

"Beef or Meat Scraps. These feeds, when of good quality, are without doubt entitled to first place on the list of animal feeds. These scraps vary considerably in quality, containing as high as 60 per cent. protein and as low as 35 per cent. The high grade scraps are safer and in every way much to be preferred. Pork scraps are less digestible, and therefore, possess a lower feeding value than do beef scraps.

"Corned Meats. The meat of healthy animals freshly corned in the usual way, when thoroughly freshened by soaking in two or three waters and then boiled, is an inexpensive and practical way for the farmer to utilize the animals unfit for merchantable meat, for a good supply of animal feed for the fowls. Poultry of any kind should never be allowed to eat stale or putrid meat of any kind, as all such feeds are unhealthy. Uncooked meats are often unsafe to feed poultry.

"Bones. Bones in both the dry granulated and the cut green state are greatly relished by fowls, and are chief-

ly valuable for the ash or mineral matter they contain. Bone meal can be fed sparingly in the young growing chick's ration, while green cut bone should be fed with caution both regarding the quantity as well as their quality. Two or three feeds a week will do.

"Animal Meal. This is quite a common feed found in the market, and generally consists of the lower grade of meat scraps ground up with bone and fat, thus making a feed of more or less doubtful quality, and that ought to be sold under a guaranteed analysis, otherwise the safer practice for the poultryman would be to buy the high grade beef scrap and the bone separately.

"Dried Blood or Blood Meal. This is another common form of animal feed and possesses high keeping qualities and may be sparingly used in nearly all mash mixtures. It possesses properties that give it value in preventing diarrhoea in fowls.

"Fish, Clams and Oysters. These feeds are greatly relished by poultry but, owing to their tendency to taint both the eggs and meat, poultry should be fed them in but very limited quantity, if at all.

"Fish Scraps or Meal. This feed has recently been introduced in the markets of the Pacific coast as a poultry food and, while it cannot be considered as a full substitute for meat scrap, there can be no good reason why it should cost the poultryman to exceed one-half of what meat scraps can be supplied for. These feeds, while lower in protein, are considerably higher in ash or mineral content. The process of

their manufacture appears to remove their tendency to taint the eggs and meat.

"Eggs. Eggs that have been rejected from the incubator during the first week of incubation may be boiled hard and then chopped fine and, when mixed with bran, can well be fed to young chicks after two weeks of age. The fresh raw egg mixed with toasted bread crumbs, bran or oatmeal to a crumbly mash, forms a very nutritious food for the baby chicks.

"Milk By-Products".

"Skim Milk. Skim milk furnishes an excellent source of animal protein. Although it is not a complete substitute for high grade meat scraps, fowls of all ages are very fond of skim milk.

"SEAL" LEG BAND THE FAMOUS AUTOMATIC LOCK



No tools; Can't get off. Made of aluminum in 7 sizes. Consecutive numbers to suit.

\$1.00 per 100; \$.60 for 50; \$.35 for 25; \$.20 for 12.

Send 2 cent stamp for sample and circular. Indiana Specialty Co., Angola, Ind.



REDUCTION special eggstone half price. General matings \$1.00 for 15; 100, \$6.50. White and Brown Leghorns, Reds, Rocks and White Wyandottes. 200 to 285 records.

Send for catalogue. W. W. KULP, Box 12, Pottstown, Pa.

"Premier" Partridge Wyandottes

The International Winners.

In the lead at America's Greatest Shows for the past six years. Eggs, \$5.00 per 15. Special prices on breeding stock. Send for beautifully illustrated "Partridge Wyandotte Book".

SHEFFIELD FARM, H. B. Hark, Mgr. Poultry Dept., GLENDALE, OHIO

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BABY CHICKS
THIS MONTH AND NEXT

10¢

EVERLAY FARM S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Since February 15th our seven Hall Mammoth Incubators have been filled to their capacity with nothing but this strain of Leghorns, and all sold at \$15.00 per 100. This month and next prices go down \$5.00 per 100. Just think of buying this superior strain of Leghorns at the price of common haphazard stock. Remember there is generations of quality back of every chick we ship.

Our prices are now:—

25 Chicks, - - \$3.00 100 Chicks, - \$10.00
50 Chicks, - - 5.50 1000 Chicks, - 95.00

3000 Leghorn Breeders For Sale

in July, August and September at half price. We have got stock that is ideal for foundation stock for new plants, and for improvement of a lot of the old plants.

10 to 12 Weeks Old Pullets.

For the past few years we have never been able to supply one tenth of the demand we have had for pullets at this age. We don't try to see how cheap we can sell these, but rather how much quality we can get in the goods. Our price is \$1.00 each, whether you buy 6 or 1000, and you must hurry your order to get our pullets as our production is limited.

Have you got our 96 page Leghorn Catalogue? Some of our customers tell us it is worth more than the majority of books on the market selling for \$1.00 or more. It is free to you if you mention this paper.

THE EVERLAY FARM

Box 240-G Methuen, Mass.

BIG SPECIAL SALE OF S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

50 High Class Breeding Females, worth \$10.00 each at \$5.00 or 6 for \$25.00. 75 nice breeding females worth \$5.00 each, at \$3.00 or 10 for \$25.00. A Few Good Yearling Male Birds at \$5.00 each.

B. H. SCRANTON,

Box W,

RISEING SUN, IND.

This feed not only promotes growth, but eggs as well. Skim milk can be safely fed either fresh, sour, clabbered, or made into a curd by cooking. Milk may be fed either sweet or sour, preferably slightly acid after the chicks are two weeks old. For moistening fattening mixtures sour milk is indispensable for best results. With high grade meat scraps costing \$4.00 per 100 pounds skim milk is worth more than 25 cents per 100 pounds for feeding poultry.

"Buttermilk. This dairy by-product possesses a somewhat higher feeding value for poultry than does skim milk. However, it does not have as uniform quality as does separator skim milk."

"Whey. Whey is greatly relished by poultry but does not have the feeding value of skim milk or buttermilk."

"Evaporated Milk. This is a desirable food when the price is not prohibitive."

"Milk Albumen. This feed, which is obtainable in the markets, is a very concentrated form of the casein content of milk, which contains the protein nutrients, and it is practically equal in value to a good grade of meat scraps as a poultry food."

TIME NOW TO CAPONIZE.

Surplus Cockerels That are to be Sold on the Market Will Bring More Money and Yield Larger Profits if Caponized.

This is Especially True in the Eastern Half of the United States and Canada, and it is True Also in the Central West and Southward.

When cockerels are eight to twelve weeks old is the right time to caponize them. Probably more surplus cockerels are caponized in the month of June than during any other month of the year. This depends, of course, on latitude and climate. Capons eat no more than ordinary male birds, but they exercise less and grow faster—considerably so. Their meat is softer, more palatable and in greater demand in many markets.

Circular No. 27, as published by the Kansas State Agricultural College, W. A. Lippincott, poultryman in charge, has this to say on the subject of "Caponizing in Kansas" and his remarks and advice apply equally well to all other states where latitude and climatic conditions are similar to those of the Sunflower state:

"Kansas has many steers, barrows, wethers and geldings. She has very few capons. From the standpoint of meat production it is just as important to make a capon out of the cockerel as it is to make a steer out of the bull-calf, or a barrow from a young boar. It is pure waste to allow the young rooster to become staggy, just as it is to allow the young boar, not needed for breeding purposes, to grow into a stag.

"Caponizing has the same effect upon the disposition of the male chicken that castration has upon the stallion. It renders him more tractable, less nervous and excitable, and so easier to handle from every standpoint. The true capon will not crow or fight, takes kindly to confinement, and will even brood chicks.

"The performing of this simple operation also affects the amount and quality of the meat. As a result of its

quieter disposition the capon is an easier keeper than the rooster. He makes greater gains than his active brother and makes them more economically. At the same time, his flesh remains as soft and palatable as when he was a two-pound "spring".

"There are a great many places in Kansas where there are no quotations made on capons. In some cases there is good reason for this. It may be that the local buyer has a big outlet for broilers and would rather buy two-pound broilers in the summer than eight to ten-pound capons in December. It may also be that there are not capons enough offered to make it worth while for him to handle them separately. The result is that the few that are offered are shipped right along with other classes of stock. The local buyer should be interviewed. If he does not want capons, it would be foolish to produce them. If he does want them, is willing to pay for them, and can not get them, it would be foolish not to produce them."

"A ten-pound capon can be grown on about the same amount of feed that an eight-pound rooster requires. An eight-pound rooster will bring sixty-four cents if the market is that high. Where capons are in demand, a ten-pound capon will bring twice as much per pound, or \$1.60. His food cost is about the same as that of the sixty-four cent rooster."

"There are probably very few dealers in Kansas who would not be glad to handle capons at a considerably higher price than they pay for old roosters, if they could buy them in any numbers. Ask your own dealer and find where he stands."

"Caponizing is a simple operation. Any careful person can soon learn to do it successfully. The fact that a bird's testicles are hidden away inside the body has caused most people to suppose that the operation of removing them is at once difficult and dangerous. While the percentage of loss is somewhat larger than results from

the castration of the larger animals, it need not run much, if any, above five per cent. for the beginner. One of the reasons why the number is as large as it is may be that the bird must be older, comparatively, than other farm animals before the operation can be undertaken. The birds that are killed die a quick and painless death by bleeding. They are not a total loss, as they are perfectly wholesome for food."

"It is difficult to state the exact size or age at which a cockerel may be most successfully operated upon, as different birds develop differently. As a starting point, however, the beginner will be safe in using birds weighing be-

S.C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

THE CRIMSON STRAIN
150—Yearling Hens. Good Size and Color, \$1 and \$1.50 each
CHINA HANCHETT, P.O. Verona, GREENWAY, N. Y.

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500 Breeders from our Breeding Pens Now For Sale.
Both Males and Females. 80 Cents Each and Up.
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The Great "American" Poultry Remedy. Used and highly endorsed in every State. "Oculum" treatment is Entirely Different from all others. It supercedes all poultry remedies and poultry tonics. Masters White Diarrhoea in a few minutes.

"I would not be without 'Oculum' for ten times its cost. It virtually insures against White Diarrhoea."—O. B. Dodson, Wapello, Ia.

No samples sent, but, if interested, we will send you a dollar bottle for 25 cents on two months trial. If satisfactory, balance due. We take this risk because we know most people pay for a thing that satisfies.

"Oculum" Booklet gives U. S. Government diagnosis of White Diarrhoea and tells how to master it. Also how to cure Roup, Cholera, Blackhead and other diseases. It's free.

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EGGS TWO-THIRDS OFF. WRITE ME.

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LISK'S WHITE WYANDOTTES Egg prices greatly reduced. Fertility running extra strong. Lisk's White Wyandottes are bred to lay as well as win. They are strong, vigorous, and true to type. This is a great chance to get good chicks at a low cost. Eggs \$1.50 to \$3.00 per 15; \$6 to \$14 per 100.

FRED C. LISK, Box E, ROMULUS, N. Y.

HEIGL'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

One of My Pullets Hatched January 4th, 1915, and was in the flock of baby chicks which I had in the Cleveland Poultry Show. Laid her first egg May 4th. Exactly four months old, and five eggs the first week.

HATCHING EGGS FROM THESE BLOODED LAYERS AT HALF PRICE.

Baby Chicks \$10.00 per 50 and \$18.00 per 100.

Booking Orders for 50 of My Yearling Cock Birds at \$2.00 Each.

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Price During June, July and August, \$12.00 for 100.

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YOUNG'S STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS I HAVE NO OTHER BREEDS

Acknowledged throughout the world as being the standard for all the Leghorns and the leading strain of heavy layers. They have been bred in line since 1853 for heavy egg production alone, and the show birds have simply been chosen from the layers. They are the only original line bred strain of Leghorns in America today. Why not come to Headquarters and Get the Best?

Hundreds of yearling hens and cock birds for sale. Eggs at half price remainder of season. Mating list free. Address,
D. W. YOUNG, MONROE, N. Y.

tween one and a half and two pounds if they are of the Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Red, Wyandotte, or Orpington breeds. Leghorns weighing a pound may be used also. Later, as one becomes more familiar with the matter, the birds will be selected by their "look" rather than by weight or age. The proper time is just before he begins to make comb, when the organs are about the size of a small navy bean".

As for instructions on "How to Caponize", these are supplied in detailed form by manufacturers of caponizing instruments; they are furnished free with the instruments. There are half a dozen reliable sets of caponizing instruments on the market, as sold by poultry supply dealers, by hardware merchants and through advertisements in the poultry and farm papers. A caponizing set costs anywhere from \$2.50 to \$4.00, depending on the number and style of instruments. Two dollars and a half or \$3.00 should buy a set for anyone of our readers that will serve the purpose in every way.

As a starter, try your hand at caponizing twenty to thirty birds—surplus cockerels—with the idea of using them next mid-winter on the home table. If not, why not? Women often caponize fowls successfully and the same is true of boy poultry-keepers.

The operation is not at all difficult. A person of average intelligence can learn how in two or three trials and if you have good luck not more than two or three birds out of the first twenty-five or thirty you caponize will die as a result of the operation. As stated by Professor Lippincott, any that do die the day they are operated on, are suitable for human consumption, beyond any question of doubt. There will be little or no fever—death coming as a result of internal bleeding, not from pain or any form of disease.

POULTRY FOR NORTHERN LATITUDES.

Best Breeds to Select. Requirements of Utility Breeds, So-called. Pure-breeds vs. Mongrels. Expert Opinions and Advice on These Important Points.

The Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Canada, has published a valuable 55-page, 6 x 9-inch bulletin, entitled "Farm Poultry". This bulletin is the work of M. C. Herner, poultry instructor at the Manitoba Agricultural College. We understand that it is for free distribution to residents of the province of Manitoba.

Naturally this bulletin deals with poultry problems as they exist or may be found to exist in a northern latitude. However, the province of Manitoba is an agricultural section, where wheat, oats, etc., are grown to advantage; therefore the conditions that obtain throughout Manitoba are quite similar to those found in the United States two or three hundred miles south of the Canadian line, which includes, New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, the Dakotas, Iowa, etc., etc.

Believing that the farmer-readers in particular of American Poultry World will be interested and benefited by what Professor Herner has to say on the question of breeds, also about the requirements of utility fowls and on the sub-

ject of pure-breeds versus mongrels, we are pleased to quote as follows from the "Farm Poultry" bulletin of the Manitoba Agricultural College:

"BREEDS. In taking up the question of the breeds most suitable for the farmer, we have to be governed more or less by the characteristics of certain breeds which adapt themselves to the adverse climatic conditions that may exist from time to time. Owing to our severe winters, the small-combed breeds are naturally better adapted for withstanding the effects of these conditions than the larger combed breeds. Again, the lighter breeds as a rule do not give such heavy egg production during cold weather as some of our heavier or utility breeds do.

"As far as laying qualities are concerned, there is more in strain than in breed; that is to say, there may be poor layers in all breeds, but certain strains or families of each breed have been bred along egg-producing lines with the result that a heavy laying strain has been produced. The farmer, therefore, needs a breed having both egg and meat producing qualities combined and developed to the highest degree. Such a combination can usually be found in what are known as our utility breeds, viz.: Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons. These breeds are specially adapted for withstanding the effects of our Western climate during the winter time.

"Of the advantages or disadvantages of any of these breeds, nothing need be mentioned here. As far as winter egg production is concerned they stand about equal, and, when killed, as roasters, they all dress out neat, plump and desirable carcasses. The egg producing qualities can only be determined by their actual performance, but their meat producing qualities can be readily seen in their general conformation, quality and appearance. An outline of the requirements of utility birds is here presented. No specific value is given to any one point; it is only intended as a general outline.

"Requirements of Utility Birds".

"Comb—Low, wide and stout.
"Head—Short and broad, with a short stout beak, a full face and clear, bright eyes.
"Neck—Short.
"Back—Short, wide and neatly turned.
"Body—Deep and wide.
"Breast—Wide and full.
"Breast Bone—Fair length, straight and well covered with meat.
"Thigh—Short, strong and well muscled.
"Shanks—Smooth, soft and close-fitting scales.
"Toes—Smooth and straight.
"Utility Type—A small head with a broad skull, short, broad back, low-set, deep and wide body.
"Condition—Red comb, bright eye, well covered breast-bone, clean, smooth legs and feet.
"Quality—Fine, smooth head, soft feathers, fine, strong bones in legs and feet, and fine, smooth, soft scales, fitting closely on the legs.
"A few of the outstanding qualities of some of the utility breeds might be mentioned here. It must be remembered that a breed is known by its type and a variety by its color; hence, we have the Plymouth Rock breed and a number of varieties in that breed such as the Barred, Buff, White and so on. The same thing holds good in all breeds.
"The Plymouth Rock is a fairly long bodied bird, deep and wide, with fair length of leg.
"The Wyandotte is a bird of curves or a ball-like bird; has a short back, fair width and depth, and a low set body.
"The Rhode Island Red has a long back, narrow body and is fairly up-standing.
"The Orpington is a low set, blocky bird with a deep and wide body.
"The lighter breeds cannot be classed as utility breeds, as they are intended more for egg production than for meat production. For summer eggs and broilers they are of value, but the util-

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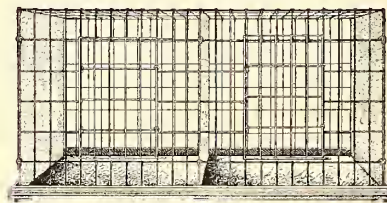
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AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD

BUFFALO, N. Y.

ity breeds are better adapted for winter eggs and roasters."

"Pure-Breds vs. Mongrels."

"The conditions as I have found them in a good many farm flocks is that too much crossing and inbreeding has been followed. Probably one year a Leghorn cross has been made, followed another season by crossing with Rocks and so on, indiscriminate crossing and breeding year after year, until the flock resembles neither Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes nor any other breed, but simply a motley lot of mongrels. Select the breed that meets your requirements, and then follow out systematic breeding year after year. As a rule nothing is gained by cross breeding, so do not attempt getting better layers in flocks by crossing with Leghorns or more meat on the Leghorns by crossing with Rocks. Each breed has its own special adaptations and should be bred for these.

"THE ADVANTAGES OF PURE-BRED STOCK OVER THE ORDINARY MONGREL STOCK ARE APPARENT TO ALL, AND NEED BUT LITTLE MENTION. THE CHIEF THINGS IN WHICH PURE-BRED BIRDS ARE SUPERIOR ARE A MORE UNIFORM FLOCK IN COLOR, QUALITY AND APPEARANCE, GENERALLY BETTER EGG PRODUCTION, AND THEY ALWAYS MAKE BETTER USE OF THE GRAIN CONSUMED, AND DRESS OUT A MORE UNIFORM, NEATER AND PLUMPER CARCASS.

"There are various ways of improving the ordinary flock. The one most common is the introduction of pure bred blood on the male side, and grading up the flock in this way. By following up this plan, for a few years, a flock of what used to be mongrels can be brought up to a high state of productivity, and, although only grade birds, they may be just as profitable as pure-breds. For establishing a pure-bred flock the cheapest way is to buy eggs for hatching and raise the chickens from these eggs; and then kill off the mongrel stock. Another method is to buy ten or a dozen pure-bred birds and hatch their eggs. In this way a large flock of pure-bred birds can be established that season. Usually ten females are mated to one male in the heavier breeds, and from fifteen to twenty-five females to one male in the lighter breeds. It does not follow, however, that infertile eggs, from a breeding yard are infertile on account of having too many or too few males in it. The kind of food will also influence fertility. Where the ration is made up of an abundance of soft feed, meat, green bone, or beef scraps, the fertility of the eggs will always be quite low. While such foods stimulate egg production they decrease the fertility."

Announcement of 1915-1916 Missouri National Egg-Laying Contest.

A. P. W. is in receipt of a neat, well-printed and handsomely illustrated sixteen-page booklet, 6 x 9 inches in size, entitled "The Fifth Missouri National Egg-Laying Contest", that gives the rules and regulations for this contest, which is to begin November 1st, 1915, and to continue for one year, or until October 31 inclusive, 1916.

Many readers of A. P. W. will be interested in the contents of this booklet. We understand that it is mailed free on request. Address the Missouri State Poultry Experiment Station, Mountain Grove, Mo., T. E. Quisenberry, Director of National Egg-Laying Contest.

The booklet not only gives the "rules and regulations", but also the prizes offered. The cash prizes range from \$5.00 to \$50.00. Additional to this there is a prize cup and numerous ribbons. Entry blanks form part of the booklet and we should judge that all the infor-

mation needed for entering the 1915-1916 National Egg-Laying Contest will be found ready to hand.

COMING BIG POULTRY CONVENTION, AMHERST, MASS.

July 21-23 Inclusive There Will be Held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, the Third Annual Poultry Convention. Notable Speakers Arranged for and Big Attendance Assured

The poultry conventions or field days now held at such institutions as the Massachusetts Agricultural College, the Connecticut Agricultural College at Storrs, at the New York State College of Agriculture, Ithaca, at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., etc., have come to be noteworthy and highly important events.

On page 619 is published a half-tone reproduction of a photograph showing a portion of the large crowd that attended the second annual poultry convention at Amherst, held last summer. Over five hundred persons were in attendance in 1913, and over seven hundred last year. The latter part of next month the third annual convention will be held at Amherst, as part of "the extension service", under the direction of J. C. Graham, professor of poultry husbandry at this popular institution. Following is this year's programme:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21.

1.30 P. M.—Lecture: Bee Culture as a Side Line for Poultry Keepers. Dr.

Burton N. Gates, Associate Professor of Beekeeping, M. A. C.

\$8.50 Buys 150 Egg Incubator and 150 Chick Metal Brooder
An astonishing offer. Why pay more? Quality guaranteed—satisfaction assured or money returned. Write for details. Rockford Incubator Co., Box 12, Rockford, Ill.

Feed Pearl Grit
Serves a double purpose. It grinds the bird's food, thus aiding digestion and also furnishes shell and egg-making material. It **Makes Hens Lay**. It furnishes strength and feather making material enabling hens to moult and lay at the same time. Send for our new valuable poultry booklet giving prices for our new Pearl Grit. The Ohio Marble Co., 145 Cleveland St., Piqua, O.



BLACK SPANISH

All first prizes Madison Garden, Boston and Chicago shows. Birds for sale to win in any competition. Eggs \$5 per thirteen, each additional thirteen \$4.00.

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F. O. Wellcome, Box W, Yarmouth, Me.
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CASTNER'S

WHITE WYANDOTTES make a clean sweep at Somerville, N. J. Cup for best bird in show 1000 birds competing. Thirteen regular prizes including 3 firsts at Morristown N. J. also cup for best display. 200—Cocks, Hens, Cockerels and Pullets For Sale—200 Eggs for hatching. Write your wants. I guarantee to please. F. H. CASTNER, R. F. D. 2, GLEN GARDNER, N. J.



1915 EFFICIENCY 4 TO 1

Converts 5 pecks of dry grain into 5 bushels of fresh, green, egg making and chick growing feed. Does its work every day of the year without lamp or expense. Pays for itself in first month by reducing grain bill. Puts eggs in the nest. Grows rapid broilers, an ornament for the kitchen window or any place in the house. Green stain finish. Our 1915 Efficiency Sprouter combines simplicity with economy and all necessary and most convenient sprouting features. Greatest capacity of any sprouter made at the price of \$5.50 F. O. B. Warrensburg, N. Y. Satisfaction or money refunded.

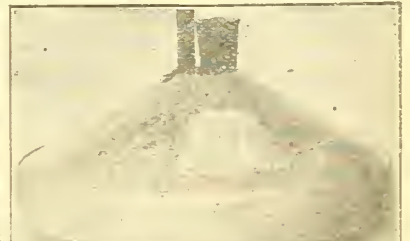
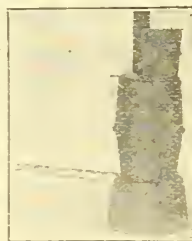
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Shipped on Thirty Days Free Trial.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO

2.15 P. M.—Lecture: The Revival of Turkey Raising in Massachusetts and How It Can Best Be Accomplished. Dr. Philip H. Hadley, Rhode Island State College, Kingston, Rhode Island.

3.15 P. M.—Demonstration: (a) White Diarrhea Infection in Baby Chicks. Dr. George E. Gage, Associate Professor of Animal Pathology. (b) Visit to the Poultry Plant.

7.30 P. M.—Lecture: Artificial Incubation. Harry M. Lamon, Senior Poultry Husbandman, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

8.15 P. M.—Moving Pictures.

THURSDAY, JULY 22.

9.00 A. M.—Lecture: The Solution of an Important Problem in Incubation. Dr. H. D. Goodale, Biologist, Department of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

9.30 A. M.—Institute Lecture: Given under the auspices of the Massachusetts Poultry Association, Inc., cooperating with the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. Charles L. Wilder, President, Lancaster, Mass., presiding.

Lecture: Brooding and Growing Chicks, the Man, his Equipment and the Chicks. Professor James G. Halpin, Head of Poultry Department, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

11.00 A. M.—Lecture: In the Light of Present Knowledge and Conditions. What of the Future of Massachusetts as a Commercial Poultry State? Professor J. C. Graham, Head of Poultry Department, M. A. C.

1.30 P. M.—Address of Welcome. President K. L. Butterfield. Response. Dr. N. W. Sanborn, Holden, Mass.

2.00 P. M.—This number is given under the auspices of the Massachusetts Poultry Society, Maurice F. Delano, President, Vineyard Haven, Mass., presiding.

Lecture: The American Poultry Association; What it has been; What it is; What it should be; Its Work in the States and Provinces of the United States and Canada. Grant M. Curtis, Buffalo, N. Y.

3.30 P. M.—Lecture: Profitable Squab production in New England. John A. Kiernan, Proprietor, Hazelwood Squab Farm, East Providence, Rhode Island.

4.30 P. M.—Annual and Business Meeting of our two State poultry organizations.

(a) Massachusetts Poultry Association, Inc. Charles L. Wilder, President, Lancaster; Charles E. Alden, Secretary, Abington.

(b) Massachusetts Poultry Society. Maurice F. Delano, President, Vineyard Haven; Charles H. Wood, Secretary, Worcester.

7.30 P. M.—Lecture: The Demands of the New England Poultry and Egg Markets. F. S. Snyder, Batchelder & Snyder Co., Boston, Mass.

8.15 P. M.—Stereopticon Lecture: Personal Reminiscences of a Bird Man, also Aeroplanes and Zeppelins in the World War. Earle L. Ovington, Newton Centre, Mass.

FRIDAY, JULY 23.

9.00 A. M.—Stereopticon Lecture: The Preparation of Poultry and Eggs for Market. Professor R. V. Mitchell, New Hampshire State College, Durham, New Hampshire.

10.00 A. M.—Lecture: Experiments to Determine the Palatability of Poultry Mash. Loyal F. Payne, Instructor of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

10.30 A. M.—Demonstrations at the Poultry Plant:

(a) Killing, Picking and Dressing.

(b) Caponizing.

Mr. C. J. Kelley, Foreman College Poultry Yards, M. A. C.

Writing of the foregoing interesting programme, Professor Graham has this to say:

"In the preparation of the programme we have endeavored to unite all poultry interests and it is very gratifying to us, indeed, to announce that the State Board of Agriculture, the Massachusetts Poultry Association, Inc., the Massachusetts Poultry Society and the thirty-five or more local poultry associations are co-operating with the college to make this the largest and most

helpful meeting ever held in the state. This enables us to present a much better programme than would otherwise be possible.

"Those who will be present as well as those who have attended former meetings, cannot help but note two distinct characteristics of our meetings; first, that we get the very best speakers obtainable, leaders in their profession or business, and that they are men who usually cannot be heard by us at any other time. So you will find in our programme a definite relationship between the men and their subjects. Second, that a great variety of subjects are presented in order to meet the needs of all classes of people.

"There are, however, so many topics of vital interest to poultry keepers that it is impossible to have them all discussed every year. Arrangements will be made for holding the meetings on the campus, but in case of inclement weather we will be able to take care of our audience better than ever before. The contractors of our new agricultural building, which will be the pride of the college, have informed us that the large auditorium, with a seating capacity of nearly 1,000, will be in readiness for this occasion."

HEIGL'S WHITE LEGHORNS.

Chas. Heigl, Rocky River, Ohio, breeder of a bred to lay strain of S. C. White Leghorns, informs us that a pullet hatched January 4, 1915, laid her first egg May 4, 1915, exactly four months from the day she was hatched. This would surely indicate that she was of the bred to lay kind and that she was doing her best to maintain the reputation of the Heigl strain. Mr. Heigl is now selling hatching eggs at half price or he will send you 50 day old chicks for \$10. He also has 50 yearling cock birds that he is offering at \$2 each to quickly reduce his stock and make room for developing chicks. If you wish to avail yourself of either of these bargains kindly write promptly and be sure and mention A. P. W.

RICHARDSON'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS BRED TO WIN AND LAY

Records Prove THAT THEY ARE DOING IT
Eggs for hatching or stock. ALSO BUFF ROCKS. I can please you.

SQUARE AND HONEST DEALING WITH ALL, MY MOTTO.

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WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY

Highest grade utility stock, finest exhibition stock. Cockerels for sale \$3.00 and up. Eggs from very fine pens \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.50 per 15. Baby chicks in season. Send for mating list,

THEO. L. POOLE, Box F, DEWITT, N. Y.

BUFF WYANDOTTES YOUNG STOCK FOR SALE

We won A. P. A. Grand Prize Medal for Best in American class at last New York, Palace Show.

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DUTTON'S NIAGARA STRAIN OF R. I. REDS

Originated by carefully blending together, Bean-Tuttle, R. C. Old Acres-Harrison S. C. 93 birds under ribbons at 6 shows, in two years and winning many specials. Have furnished winners for the largest shows. Will have for sale again next fall S. C. and R. C. cockerels and pullets, bred from my Blue ribbon winners.

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Eggs, chix and breeders. Utility and show quality. Illustrated catalog free. Win wherever shown.

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will enable you to caponize all your young cockerels and add greatly to your poultry profits. Simple, convenient and easy to use.

Double Price—Double Weight

On the market capons regularly bring 30c a lb.; roosters 15c a lb. They are cheaper and easier to raise, and need much less feed and care.

Complete set of reliable, practical Pilling "Easy-to-Use" Capon Tools, with full illustrated instructions, sent Parcel Post prepaid **\$2.50**

Caponizing is not difficult, anyone can do it. You can make money caponizing for others. Write today for our free Capon Book.

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Crown Bone Cutter



Cuts up scrap bones easily and quickly—no trouble. Feed your hens fresh cut green bone daily and get more eggs. Send for catalogue.
WILSON BROS., Box 304, Easton, Pa.

RAVEN BLACK STRAIN, S. C. BLACK MINORCAS AGAIN WIN STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

At the South Bend Show, January 19th.

Some FINE COCKERELS For Sale

JAMES S. KEATING, McGRAW, N. Y.

Formerly Mishawaka, Ind.

S. C. & R. C. RED SALE

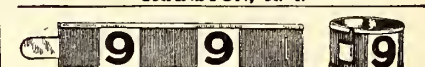
Established strain with an established record. Cocks, hens, cockerels and pullets. All birds shipped on approval. A few good last seasons winners in good condition for sale very reasonable, to make room if taken at once

RED POULTRY YARDS, Box W, BETHLEHEM, PA.

500 COLUMBIAN LEGHORNS

All brothers and sisters to New York, Boston, Baltimore, Providence winners EGGS for March 1st, \$5.00 per 15.

PROF. JOHN EVANS,
Chestnut Grove Poultry Farm,
CRANSTON, R. I.



COLORED LEG BANDS

Big Black Figures on White Background

All colors, all sizes for all fowls and pigeons. Birds identified without handling. Baby chick bands, 18 colors, not numbered. The best band in the world today. Samples and catalogue 2 cent stamp. **A. P. SPILLER, Dept. B, Beverly, Mass.**

Stop Wasting Eggs and Time
with cheap incubators.
A Queen
costs but little more and runs itself. Free Poultry Book explains.
QUEEN INCUBATOR COMPANY
106 Bryan Avenue, Lincoln, Nebraska

RICHARDSON'S S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS BRED TO WIN AND LAY

Records Prove THAT THEY ARE DOING IT
Eggs for hatching or stock. ALSO BUFF ROCKS. I can please you.

SQUARE AND HONEST DEALING WITH ALL, MY MOTTO.

H. G. RICHARDSON, ETRA, N. J.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY

Highest grade utility stock, finest exhibition stock. Cockerels for sale \$3.00 and up. Eggs from very fine pens \$1.50, \$2.50 and \$3.50 per 15. Baby chicks in season. Send for mating list,

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Double Price—Double Weight

On the market capons regularly bring 30c a lb.; roosters 15c a lb. They are cheaper and easier to raise, and need much less feed and care.

Complete set of reliable, practical Pilling "Easy-to-Use" Capon Tools, with full illustrated instructions, sent Parcel Post prepaid **\$2.50**

Caponizing is not difficult, anyone can do it. You can make money caponizing for others. Write today for our free Capon Book.

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23RD AND ARCH STREETS PHILADELPHIA, PA.



THEY THINK WELL OF THIS DEPARTMENT

Poultry Instructors and Investigators of National and International Reputation Write Favorably About This Department of American Poultry World and Practically all of Them Have Expressed Cordially Their Willingness to Help Make It Truly Valuable to Our Readers

BY EDITOR

THE main object of this department of A. P. W. is to MAKE SURE that our readers, one and all, are supplied promptly, and in reliable form, with the BEST INFORMATION and the most PRACTICAL ADVICE on poultry keeping for success and profit that is compiled and made public by the instructors and investigators of poultry culture at the agricultural colleges and experiment stations of the United States and Canada.

That is the "main object", but additional to this is the NEWS ELEMENT, embracing current reports of what is being done by the National and State Governments of this country and the Central and Provincial Governments of Canada, IN BEHALF OF POULTRY, by whom it is being done, in what manner, how extensively, etc., etc. We believe first, that a great amount of highly valuable investigational work is being done by the men and women here referred to; second, we believe it should be one of the duties of the poultry press to supply to subscribers worth-while, timely knowledge and practical facts connected with this government work for poultry, also the disinterested GOOD ADVICE that is given out with it in bulletin form, in circulars, by letter, etc.

On May 10th, we wrote a letter to about one hundred men and women who now are engaged regularly in the work of instructing classes in poultry culture and in experimental work in this field, telling them that A. P. W. is to devote twelve to twenty pages each month (narrow column and wide column pages) to the effort of bringing the practical results of their professional duties to the attention of our subscribers. Here is a copy of the letter:

Letter Telling of New Department.

"Buffalo, N. Y., May 10, 1915.

"Dear Sir:

"If your name is on the subscription list of the American Poultry World, I believe you will be surprised and pleased when you receive the May, 1915, issue. If your name is not on our list we shall place it there and send the paper to you regularly, without charge, for an indefinite period on account of your position as an instructor or investigator (or both) in poultry husbandry. Pardon me for stating it that way, but this is a circular letter which I am sending to every teacher of poultry culture and manager of a poultry experiment station in the United States and Canada, for reasons that will be evident to you.

"Chief among the readily noticeable improvements made in the American Poultry World, as they will be disclosed to you by our May issue, is the setting aside of twelve to twenty pages for use monthly as a "Government Work for Poultry" department, together with two to four wide column pages that each month are to be devoted to a reproduction of articles or reports on popular subjects as written or made by professors in poultry husbandry, poultry lecturers and other government workers in behalf of poultry culture. We feel that here is a prolific source of much valuable information and advice for the general readers in the poultry field and we also feel strongly that this good

work should be recognized and given far wider publicity than has been the case to date.

"Candidly, and with a view to making this letter short, we are in hopes that, within reasonable limits, the many capable workers in the poultry field at public or government expense, will take advantage of the opportunity to use the American Poultry World as a sort of 'mouthpiece' by means of which they can reach one another, their many students, especially past students, and also a large body of the interested public. As you perhaps know, we publish 45,000 to 50,000 copies each month and it is expected that this circulation, within the next year or two, will be increased to probably 60,000 copies per month.

"After you have received and had an opportunity to look through our May number, with due care, we earnestly hope that you will favor us with a letter, expressing your interest in the new departure treated of herein.

"With best wishes for your continued success in the important field of labor to which you are devoting yourself, we beg to remain

"Very truly yours,

"American Poultry Publishing Co.,

"Grant M. Curtis, Editor".

To the foregoing letter A. P. W. has had numerous replies, every one of them expressing approval and a large majority of the authors agreeing to help make this department "a power for good" in

behalf of all readers who are trying earnestly TO BETTER THEIR CONDITION IN LIFE by keeping domestic fowls for profit—for profit in dollars and cents, and in good or better health. Following are extracts from a representative number of these letters:

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Bureau of Animal Industry.

"Washington, D. C., May 19, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Your communication of May 10th received. I wish to assure you that I appreciate very much the interest you and your poultry publications take in the poultry work we are doing, and we will be very glad to co-operate with you whenever we can. Of course, it would be inadvisable for us to designate any one paper as a mouthpiece for the Department activities. However, rest assured that whenever possible we will co-operate with you in every way.

"Very truly yours,

"HARRY M. LAMON,

"Senior Animal Husbandman in Poultry Investigations."

NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE,

At Cornell University.

"Ithaca, N. Y., May 14, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"You are making a very wise move from a journalistic standpoint in laying great stress upon the work that is being done by the departments of poultry

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS

Winners of many regular and special prizes in keen competition, including cup for best display and challenge cup for best Orpington in show at Providence, R. I., this season. A few grand cockerels for sale, also eggs for hatching and baby chicks

SUNSET POULTRY YARDS,

C. E. SEIGEL, Prop.

OLNEYVILLE, R. I.

JAVAS

MOTTLED AND BLACK. I won four firsts and one second on five entries at MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, where there were 14 Javas exhibited.

SETH W. MORTON,

MEMBER AMERICAN JAVA ASSOCIATION.

Albany, N. Y.

WHITE CORNISH

UTILITY AND EXHIBITION

GOOD LAYERS AND LARGE BIRDS

Eggs \$3.00 Per 15

Eleven Guaranteed Fertile

Replacement Free

Free Catalogue

MOUNTSVILLE FARMS,

Elm Road,

MOUNTVILLE, VA.

MIRIMICHI POULTRY FARM BREEDING SEASON END SALE.

S. C. R. I. Reds, White Rocks, and White Wyandottes. For the balance of the season we shall sell eggs from our Top Notch pens at only \$5.00 per 15. Standard matings, \$3.00 per 15. We have nearly all our chicks for this season hatched and must make room for our young growing stock. We offer extra good values in pure blooded, stock either breed in mated pairs, trios and pens, with delivery anytime after May 10th. Order a mated pen at once and you get a months good breeding from them for this seasons chicks. Our prices, mated pairs \$5.00 to \$20.00. Mates trios \$7.50 to \$35.00. Mated pens \$12.00 to \$40.00. Order now and get the cream of our sale. Remember first come, first served. Send for catalogue. Utility department, eggs \$7.50 per 100, \$1.50 per 15. Day old chicks 18.00 per 100, \$10.00 per 50, \$5.00 per 25.

MIRIMICHI POULTRY FARM

W. H. Saart, Prop.,

W. H. Withington, Mgr.

FOXBORO, MASS.

At The Great Mid-West Chicago Coliseum Show, December, 1914

PURITAN PARTRIDGE ROCKS

The Real quality flock of America won 1, 2 cock; 1, 2 hen; 1, 2, 4 cockerel; 2, 3, 4, 5 pullet; 1, 2 old pen; 1, 2 young pen. This great record was made in very strong competition, nearly one hundred birds being shown, some of which were sold especially to win at this particular show. Also at three big 1914 Fall Fairs. Kentucky State, Illinois State and the Great Hamilton Show, Puritans won 13 firsts and 15 second prizes. Sales list describing just what you need mailed free.

BESUDEN BROS., R. W. Sturtevant, Mgr.

Box 14-W,

Evanston Station,

Cincinnati, Ohio

husbandry in various colleges and experiment stations throughout the United States and the Dominion of Canada. It should also prove equally advantageous to your readers and to the work of the colleges and experiment stations, also to your journal.

"So long as a poultry journal keeps its reading matter well balanced between the so-called theoretical and the scientific, as compared to the practical types of reading, the publication should appeal strongly to the best poultrymen everywhere. For a journal to go to either extreme as regards subject matter, most certainly would not meet the best interests of the persons who ought to be subscribers to up-to-date poultry magazines.

"Some of the most valued and trustworthy information relating to poultry comes direct from people who are taking care of their fowls on their own farms. The investigators should look to these for confirmation of their results and also for valuable suggestions for experimental projects. If the experimental results cannot stand the test of the experience of the practical poultryman, the chances are the conclusions are not correct.

"It is only in very rare instances that the scientific investigator whose authority we of course all respect, discovers or advances a brand new idea in the practical poultry world. By virtue of his closer observation and carefully kept data he may be able to prove and explain a fact that otherwise would be known only as some one's opinion.

"THE GREATEST PROGRESS, AND THE ONLY TRUE PROGRESS, CAN BE MADE WHERE THE PRACTICAL POULTRYMAN, THE INVESTIGATOR, THE TEACHER AND THE EDITOR, WORK HAND IN HAND, EACH CONTRIBUTING HIS OWN PARTICULAR PART TO OUR EDUCATIONAL ADVANCEMENT. THE INTERESTS OF THESE FOUR EDUCATIONAL FORCES ARE MUTUAL AND INTERDEPENDENT.

"THE MOST USEFUL POULTRY JOURNAL, OTHER THINGS BEING EQUAL, IS THE ONE WHICH AIMS TO MEET THE NEED OF THE PERSONS WHO OCCUPY THE DIFFERENT FIELDS OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY: THE PURCHASER, THE CONSUMER, THE INVESTIGATOR, THE TEACHER, THE EDITOR, THE INVENTOR, THE MANUFACTURER, THE DEALER, THE JUDGE AND MANY OTHERS WHO ARE MAKING IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS IN THE FIELD OF POULTRY HUSBANDRY.

"If, any time, we can send material to you that you think will be of interest to your readers, do not hesitate to call on us for it. We shall see that you receive all of the publications relating to poultry as issued by the New York State College of Agriculture, as soon as they are released from the press. It will give us pleasure to do this and you have our continued hearty good wishes.

"Respectfully yours,

"James E. Rice,

"Profesor of Poultry Husbandry".

NEW YORK AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

"Geneva, N. Y., May 21, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Your circular letter of May 10th duly received. When we have at any time information to distribute relating to experimental work in our poultry department, we shall be pleased to make use of the opportunity offered by you.

"Copies of any reports or bulletins will of course be sent to you whenever printed. We expect to find the information given in your proposed new department of very much interest.

"Yours truly,

"W. P. Wheeler".

MacDONALD COLLEGE,

"MacDonald College, Quebec, Can.,

May 18, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"I have your interesting letter of May 10th relative to the new department in the American Poultry World.

"This is very interesting to me, for I believe there is much room for closer co-operation between the commercial

poultry interests and the government and agricultural college interests.

"Yours faithfully,

"M. A. Jull,

"Poultry Manager and Lecturer."

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT
STATION.

"Madison, Wis., May 17, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"I have at hand your letter of May 10th and am very glad to note your intention of installing the Government Work for Poultry as a department in the American Poultry World.

"I have always felt the need of this, from the standpoint of an instructor in my classes and I am sure that every other member of the association of instructors and investigators in poultry husbandry throughout the United States and Canada will appreciate it. I am,

"Yours very truly,

"M. E. Dixon,

"Instructor in Poultry Husbandry".

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE;
CANADA. LIVE STOCK BRANCH,

"Ottawa, Ont., Can., May 20, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th inst., and in reply would state that I am pleased indeed to learn of the addition which is being made to the American Poultry World.

"Some years ago, before the American Poultry World had attained the prominent place which it holds today, while engaged in poultry work at the Maine State Agricultural College, I made a somewhat similar suggestion to the editors of one of the poultry journals in the New England states.

"My suggestion, however, was not taken up and I was advised to the effect that, in the opinion of the editor, the publication facilities now enjoyed by college poultry departments and experiment stations were sufficient to bring the work accomplished by them to the attention of the public.

"I am well pleased, therefore, that without suggestion or solicitation on the part of those engaged in government poultry work, the American Poultry World has had the foresight to take this matter up.

TURNER'S R. C. BUFF LEGHORNS and WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

made a cleansweep at the great Sanford Maine Show, December 8th to 10th, winning 9 firsts, 2 seconds, 1 third, 1 fourth, 1 fifth and 2 cups. Send for mating list.

EDWARD J. TURNER,

Box E,

SPRINGVALE, ME.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS

Bred as a specialty and producing winners at all shows. 104 ribbons and 17 specials at 13 shows during 1914-15. Winner Champion Challenge Cup at Boston and Blue Andalusian Club Specials wherever offered. Wonderful layers of large white eggs. Stock and eggs for sale. Send for 1915 mating list.

E. D. BIRD,

GREENWICH, CONN.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

My matings are the result of twenty years of scientific breeding. The last five years I have produced and sold exhibition specimens that have won in nearly every large show room in the United States. Send for free mating list.

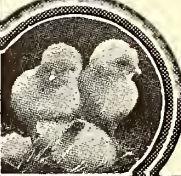
GEO. L. BUELL,

Box W,

LORAIN, OHIO

BABY CHICKS OF QUALITY

are hatched from the finest utility and the choicest exhibition matings of Fishel Strain White Plymouth Rocks; are hatched in the latest pattern incubators; are carefully packed for shipment. A full count in good condition is guaranteed on arrival. This will



Mean Money For You Who Purchase, Because

strong, vigorous parent stock of such splendid ancestry, ideal incubators, correct shipping, assure you sturdy, stocky chicks of great vitality, raised with the least effort and you are absolutely sure they will mature into the finest utility and exhibition birds. Eggs for hatching from the same matings.

R. C. CALDWELL,

Box W,

LYNDON, Ross Co., OHIO

"I trust, therefore, that if possible this department will be even more successful than the other lines of activity (Continued on page 619)

R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS **BLACK WYANDOTTES**
RUNNER and COL. MUSCOVY DUCKS
Winners 1914 Hagerstown, Cleveland, Brockton, Syracuse and Williamsport. Grand stock for breeding and exhibition for sale. Best eggs \$2 per set. **LOUIS H. PERRY, R. No. 7, CLAY, N. Y.**

ARMER'S BUFF ROCKS win three firsts at National Meet at Rochester, N. Y., 4 firsts at the last two shows at Madison Square Garden, New York. Every bird shown my own breeding. Send for mating list. **Fred Armer, Ballston Spa, N. Y.**

'Slades' Imperial Pekin, and Fawn and White Indian Runner Ducks
Leading Winners, champion layers. Mating list, with certified record of "Victoria". World's champion layers. **JOHN SLADE, MALVERN, PA.**

For High **BARRED ROCKS** at Moderate Prices
Quality My birds will be mated January 1st and after January 10th I will have eggs for hatching.

Write **C. H. BOSCHEN, ASHLAND, VA.**

DON'T OVERLOOK Whyland Columbian Rocks if you want the winning, laying, paying kind. His record at the recent New York State Fair is proof of quality. Look it up and then write your wants to **A. A. WHYLAND, Box W, CHATHAM, N. Y.**

FERNBROOK FARM
White Wyandottes, Fawn Runner and Pekin Ducks win at Boston, 1915. Breeding Stock, Eggs, Baby Chicks, **FERNBROOK FARM, A. G. Bouck, Mgr. Menands Road, Albany, N. Y.**

JERSEY GRIT FOR POULTRY
FOUR IN ONE

VITALIZER, SHELL MAKER, TISSUE BUILDER, HEALTH TOXINE
Used by over 80,000 Poultry Raisers. Over One Million Bags sold in 1914. 300 lbs. for One Dollar. Send for Samples and Analysis. **ARTHUR W. BISHOP, PATERSON, N. J.**

JOHN S. MARTIN DISCUSSES THE BREEDING OF WHITE WYANDOTTES

(Continued from page 574)

a secondary consideration, but I consider that they are placing the "cart before the horse" in doing so. My next requirement would be females that were good layers of good uniform eggs. If possible I would also like the male bred from a good laying female. The third requirement would be as good shape as possible. I do not mention color and head points because most of the good White Wyandottes today come all right in this respect.

Question 3. (a) To what extent is it necessary to double mate to produce exhibition males and females? (b) Is double mating a common practice among successful exhibitors?

Answer. (a) I have always been strongly opposed to double mating in White Wyandottes. If the Standard calls for males and females that cannot be produced from a single mating it is working against nature not with her. Take Golden and Silver Pheasants of which I raise a great many. The male is totally unlike the female, but both are correct and produced from a single mating. In breeding fowls we should find one correct counterpart of the male in the female and make this our standard. Of course, some matings will produce better males than females and vice versa, but many of my best matings will produce equally as good quality in both sexes. Sensation, my Champion Boston male, produced three exhibition cockerels winning first, second and third in a class of over seventy cockerels. He also produced dozens of exhibition females. The four pullets in my First Young Pen at the New York State Fair, 1914, were sired by him.

(b) Double mating is practiced by a few exhibitors but I hope it never becomes general as it would hurt the popularity of the breed.

Question 4. (a) If you consider double mating necessary, describe the type of male and female that you would mate to produce exhibition males?

(b) The kind you would mate to produce exhibition females?

Question 5. Can satisfactory results be obtained from single matings? If so, describe the type of male and females that you would use for such a mating?

Answer. Most decidedly, as proved by my own experience I get best results by using a male similar to the one shown in the cut, (page 574). This cockerel has a low well spread tail and will throw good males and females. He is described in line from Regal IV. Champion at Boston, 1907. Regal IV. had the identical back and tail shape of the cockerel shown in the cut. I would also select females with well spread tails carried at about the same angle. In color and head points, get as near the standard as possible. Also keep your breeders down on leg as there is always a tendency towards greater length of leg.

Question 6. What are three of the most objectionable defects found in present day White Wyandottes?

Answer. These are single combs, stubs and lack of uniformity in color and size of eggs. The first two defects are not as common as they used to be, but some fanciers do not seem to care a particle about the size and color of the

egg so long as the feathers are right. This is wrong as we cannot afford to ignore utility requirements.

Question 7. What is the danger, if any, in breeding White Wyandotte males or females that possess excessive length of feather on the thigh, body and fluff sections and that are also what is termed "loose feathered"?

Answer. I have always been an advocate of medium length of feather. I can see no beauty in a bird with Cochinchina length of feather or in the real hard feathered White Wyandotte. There are just as poor layers among the hard feathered Wyandottes as as there are among the Cochinchina feathered ones. The White Wyandotte should be fairly loose feathered as this helps them to withstand extreme changes of temperature. See what effect a drop of twenty or thirty in the mercury will have on the hard, close feathered breeds in egg production. Let us be consistent so long as we call for a cushion. (and I am a believer in a moderate sized cushion), we must expect a fair amount of fluff underneath. Some of my very best record layers have had plenty of fluff.

Question 8. What is the usual percentage of Single Comb "sports" appearing in flocks bred from good stock? What is the cause for this?

Answers. From conversation with other breeders I am led to believe that the usual percentage is one in ten. I have had as many as fifty chicks, come out without one single comb showing, up, and then again I have had as many as three in a single setting. It is, of course, a case of reversion to the original Cochinchina entirely. A few years ago I thought I knew all there was to know on the single comb question, but I have gotten all over that.

DAY OLD BIRDS, CHICKS AND DUCKS EGGS FOR HATCHING, BREEDING STOCK CUT CLOVER

S. C. White Leghorns, R. and S. C. R. I. Reds, White and Silver Laced Wyandottes, White and Barred Rocks, Anconas, Brahmas, Orpingtons, White and Pearl Guineas, Perkins, American Fawn, Penciled English and White Runner Ducks and Toulouse Geese.

H. A. Nieman & Co.,

NIEMAN'S POULTRY FARM,

Ransomville, N. Y.

SPECIAL SALE R. AND S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

600-YEARLING PULLETS, COCKERELS—600

I must reduce my stock of breeding birds and am going to sell at \$2.00, \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$10.00 birds worth three times the money. Just the right time to get breeders from which to get show birds, for the winter shows. This is your opportunity—grab it while you can. Everything on approval and money back if you do not like it. Baby chicks and month old chicks also.

ANNESLEY M. ANDERSON,

Box W,

MORTON, PA.

1896 BUFF WYANDOTTES 1915

Have won continuously during the past eighteen years at the leading shows and in the largest classes ever shown. Have won best display at three National Club Meetings at Cleveland, Ohio in 1902, at Madison Square Garden in 1903, at Toledo, Ohio in 1913, in the largest and best classes of Buff Wyandottes ever shown. My small line is the strongest you can get anywhere and my males were persistent winners in large classes last season for my customers. Have some excellent males and females for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed or money promptly returned provided stock is returned to me within one week.

ANDREW RIDDELL,

R. No. 6,

GREENWICH, N. Y.



"America's Championship Winning."

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS

At Madison Square Garden, Feb., 1915, in the hottest competition seen in years, won first, second, third and fifth cocks, first pullet, first pen, and gold special for Best Display in class. Eggs and stock for sale. Shipped safely any distance. Utility and exhibition strongly combined.

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Williams Bros., Fullerton, Calif.

J. C. WILLIAMS, Prop.

C. B. BROWN, Supt.

IVES' LANGSHANS "A GOOD STRAIN OF A GOOD BREED"

Consistent winners at the largest shows for many years. Elegant big COCKERELS NOW at very reasonable prices.

PAUL B. IVES, "Bonnycroft" GUILFORD, CONN

Bean's Columbian Rocks Win.

I can furnish your requirements in exhibition birds, breeding stock or eggs at prices that will astonish you. Write for descriptive circular.

F. G. BEAN, COLLEGEVILLE, PENNA

Old Trusty Incubator
Still Less than \$10
600,000 in use. Write for free book.
M. M. JOHNSON CO.
Clay Center, - - Nebraska

130-Egg Incubator and Brooder
Freight Paid East of Rockies Both for \$10
Hot water, double walls; copper tank, best construction. Write for Free Catalogue.
Wisconsin Incubator Co. Box 62 Racine, Wis.

ALMENDINGERS R. C. WHITE LEGHORNS
Have won at Buffalo, among other prizes 1st cockerel for the past four years in competition with the best birds in America. Enough said, if you want choice birds or eggs for hatching.
A. ALMENDINGER, 61 Inwood Place, Buffalo, N. Y.



At Half Price Now CAMPINES

The most economical and prolific fowl. All prize stock, produce only pure white eggs. Awarded 203 prizes during the past season.

Hatch Guaranteed
Eggs per 15, \$1.50, \$3.50, \$5.00. Birds \$2.50 up.

THE MARTLING HENNERY,
P. O. Box 186-H,
RIDGEFIELD, N. J.

Your Prize Winners

Must be kept growing. They need and must have the proper egg, bone, muscle and feather developing feeds.

Your Egg Layers

ORR'S POULTRY FEEDS
are noted for their purity and freshness, are the ideal feeds for the growing chick, moulting or laying fowl. The Utmost in Poultry Feeds. Send for circular and price list.

WM. ORR & SONS, Box 2, ORR'S MILLS, N. Y.

Question 9. How much importance do you attach to eye color both in breeding and exhibition stock? (b) Do you prefer a deep red or the lighter reddish bay?

Answer. There is nothing more beautiful than a bright red eye and I always choose it if possible in my breeders. The reddish bay or bay eye will fade as the bird grows older, but I have had females six and seven years old with eyes as bright and red as when they were pullets.

Question 10. Do you regard shape or color the more important in selecting stock intended for exhibition? (b) For breeding purposes? Why?

Answer. The better strains of present day White Wyandottes have the color pretty well established, so that in selecting stock for exhibition or breeding you should make shape of prime consideration.

Question 11. Can satisfactory egg yield be expected from a flock selected for Standard requirements without having any information regarding laying qualities of hens or pullets? In other words, do you believe females of the 1915 standard type capable of heavy egg yield and of producing large eggs?

Answer. The egg yield of any flock cannot be judged by merely looking at the birds. They might fulfill the standard requirements and yet be absolutely no good as layers. In other words the present standard requirements do not conflict with heavy egg production, but at the same time to get results they must be bred that way. I used to think it was possible to get fairly good results from any flock if they were handled right,

but I have learned that such is not the case. Some years ago I had a pen of pullets of another strain. They were in a house with several pens of my own strain and all the same age. The pullets in this pen were not laying very much yet their combs were red, they were well matured and I could see no reason why they should not lay as well as my own. We started in to make them lay and gave them all kinds of forcing feed, but all to no purpose. It was a physical impossibility for them to lay over fifty per cent. of what might be considered a fair egg yield. They were simply "bred not to lay". They were longer in body than the standard and I never was more deceived in a pen of birds. Of course, the short bodied "bantams" that were getting the prizes under some judges a few years ago are no good and never were, but they never should have been considered Wyandottes.

Question 12. Considering that ideals and fashions in poultry change, what are the next steps that White Wyandotte breeders should undertake to change or improve?

Answer. The present Standard White Wyandotte is a beautiful bird and I cannot see where much improvement could be made. All that is required is for the "faddists" to leave it alone.

***** Reds! Reds! Reds! Our new book "The Rhode Island Reds" is the most complete and authentic treatise on this breed ever published. Send seventy-five cents and secure a copy *****

D. W. YOUNG SELLING EGGS AT HALF PRICE.

D. W. Young, Monroe, N. Y., needs no introduction to readers of A. P. W., as he is known from one end of this broad land to the other for his accomplishment with S. C. White Leghorns. Year after year he has proven the wonderful quality of his strain by capturing the principle honors at Madison Square Garden, recognized as the premier show of all America. His strain has also brought success to others and you find them in the show room in all parts of the country. They appear to be a good strain to "tie up to" if one wishes to succeed with White Leghorns. If you have not given them a trial you have an opportunity to do so now as Mr. Young has decided to sell eggs at half price for the balance of the season. He also announces that he has hundreds of yearling hens and cock birds for sale. Now is the time to buy. These summer sales come but once a year and each season sees many a good bird sacrificed at only a fraction of its value.

EGGS, \$4 PER 100.

Hatching eggs from the Young strain of S. C. White Leghorns at \$4 per 100 is the announcement that Edgar Briggs, Pleasant Valley, N. Y., makes in this issue of A. P. W. He is also offering baby chicks at \$9 per 100 and is prepared to furnish 10,000 per week. Mr. Briggs is the author of the book "Profits in Poultry Keeping Solved." A copy of this book will be given free with each order for eggs and chicks amounting to ten dollars. Mr. Briggs is a strong advocate of free range and all of his breeding stock are kept in this manner. He was also among the first, if not the first, to advocate the feeding of sprouted oats. These points are all fully covered in the above book, which may be purchased outright if desired. When writing Mr. Briggs kindly mention A. P. W.

American Poultry Association

The poultry industry of this country amounts in the aggregate to One Billion Dollars per Annum. These figures paralyze the imagination.

The American Poultry Association is the largest live stock organization in the world and its membership is increasing with tremendous rapidity. On its roll are the leading breeders and representative poultrymen of Canada and every state in the Union.

Every breeder, fancier, man or woman, in the United States or Canada who is interested in poultry of any kind should join this great organization. On its shoulders rest this gigantic Billion Dollar Industry.

Your interests will be promoted and safeguarded. You may compete for the Association diplomas and gold and silver medals at the shows, and be entitled to all the help that honest organized effort can give you.

You will have a voice in shaping the course and policy of the Association, making it recognized by nations and governments.

Your name should be one of the thousands of honored members of this Association. We urge you to write immediately for information and application blank. Address,

**AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION
Mansfield, Ohio**

E. B. THOMPSON, President,

S. T. CAMPBELL, Secretary

1915—EDITION—1915

The American Standard of Perfection

Now booking orders for the 1915 Edition of the Standard of Perfection. The New Edition will be completed and ready for delivery at an early date.

THE STANDARD OF PERFECTION is the official guide for the breeding, mating and judging of all poultry. It gives a close and detailed description of every breed and variety of chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys, with illustrations from living models. This book is published by the American Poultry Association at an enormous expense and is the American Authority. You cannot raise poultry successfully without the American Standard of Perfection. Prices, postpaid from the publisher of this paper: Cloth binding, \$2.00; Leather binding, \$2.50. Send all orders to the American Poultry World, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE SECRET ORDER OF ALECTOR

By Editor of A. P. W.

(Continued from page 579)

only. "Men, not members" might well be considered as a salient foundation principle. As in other fraternal orders the details of the organization as well as its actions are kept secret so that specific information is not available for publication.

"Judging by the calibre and standing of those noticed wearing the insignia of the Order there can scarcely exist in the minds of those cognizant of the situation, any doubt that the poultry world is not only likely to be deeply influenced by any actions of this body, but that its interests are in the hands of those who represent the very highest and best of American poultrymen today, that the poultry world is not only likely to be deeply influenced by any actions of this body, but that its interests are in the hands of those who represent the very highest and best of American poultrymen today.

"The actions of its individual members will, at all times, indicate the influence this new Order has upon the industry and upon its members themselves rather than any publicity that might be given it through the press. This much is certain, that there is now a new and powerful element, for right and good in the industry, which in the future will merit and claim the deepest consideration and attention".

Here is a movement that we are told, in what appears to be a semi-official way, "will undoubtedly have a most marked influence ON THE ENTIRE POULTRY INDUSTRY OF AMERICA".

This should interest us all, including Canadians!

Further, we are told that membership in this organization "is awarded solely on the basis of SERVICE, CHARACTER AND MERIT, and is by invitation only".

That, no doubt, means Good Work, Good Morals and Good Conduct—a truly fine combination, but who, let us ask, is to act as Supreme Judge? And is the judging of character and conduct to be by comparison or score card?

Still further we are told that "the details of the organization as well as its actions ARE TO BE KEPT SECRET;" also that the interests of this to-be influential and "powerful" secret body of poultrymen "are in the hands of those who represent THE VERY HIGHEST AND BEST of American poultrymen today".

Say, but these "good" people seem to hate themselves, don't they!

As a fitting wind-up, the Charter Member who wrote or inspired the foregoing statement, tells us that "this much is certain, that there is now a new and POWERFUL ELEMENT for right and good in the industry, which in the future will merit AND CLAIM the deepest consideration and attention."

We very much doubt if a society of this kind, for the purposes stated, can ever "merit" very "deep consideration" while it remains a secret body. As for meriting "attention", meaning of course public attention, this word or term is quite the opposite of "secret".

Not Friendly to The American Poultry Association

DURING the last six months and more, there has been considerable talk in circulation about this new Secret Order that was going to purify the poultry business. John H. Robinson,

editor of Farm-Poultry, Boston, Mass., picked up the "story" at the winter poultry shows and in the March 15th issue of his paper he gave the proposed New Order a stiff but good-natured poke in the ribs. This promptly brought to his hands several letters from claimed-to-be members (charter members, probably) of the Order of Alector. In the April 15th issue of Farm-Poultry, the editor publishes part of one of these letters, as follows:

"The Order of Alector is not a rival to the Fleas; the former is aristocratic and the latter democratic. The Order of the Alector neither needs or desires advertising or publicity. It is 'Royal Academy' as it were among poultrymen. * * * It has no intention of meddling in the filth of A. P. A. politics and trying to remedy things we may not approve. In this your premises is entirely wrong. And it also is above outside criticism. Its precepts and methods are entirely its own business, and it is not asking for personal or public approval of its acts".

So there, now! "Filth" reads good, doesn't it?

The point should be appreciated that American Poultry World is trying to enlighten its readers on the inside facts of this Secret Order of Purified Poultrymen, so far as they are willing to make it possible for us to do so. Letters of CORRECTION OR EXPLANATION from officers or members of this new and to-be-highly-important Order will be given prompt and conspicuous publicity in these pages.

IT is a May afternoon in Hopeville. The year, let us say, is 1914. A young man of keen intellect and rare courage is talking to a lad still younger, but otherwise his equal in Every Way, as it would appear.

"LET IT BE SO! The great A. P. A. is great in name only. It lacks Purity, because nowhere in its Constitution and By-laws can a word be found that properly condemns the plucking of feathers or the reading of poultry papers on Sunday. Worse still, it is known to have 'Fleas'—five hundred to eight hundred of them! Deliver US, my brother, from any such state as that. Moreover, the A. P. A. is far too promiscuous! Any so-called regular person with a common ten-dollar bill can become a life member, if he remains at large."

"Such commonality is wholly unforgivable", said the Junior. "Absolute Purity, like born genius, should be very exclusive."

"Yes, my dear boy," resumed the first speaker, "and they are so old-fashioned as to believe in the Majority Rule, even in the acceptance of new members. Could that be excused for down-right stupidity? The very word 'American' is partly to blame! With such a rule in force, the most delicate human organism might have to sit at table or in the Council Hall with an Average Citizen. Imagine that, if you can."

LITTLE'S ROSE AND SINGLE COMB REDS are supreme. Forty years a breeder I have bred thousands of prize winners and furnished birds for the largest shows in this country. Can spare a few eggs at \$2.00 for 15 eggs from four of the best pens ever put together. A few Single Comb cockerels and pullets for sale of same of high quality. No Circular. Address,

GEO. W. LITTLE,

700 Wash. St.

SO. BRAINTREE, MASS.

WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH BEST IN AMERICA

I have raised a fine flock of birds from my Madison Square and Boston prize winners. Splendid green black color. Fine large crests. Grand size. Free photographs. Write

WESLEY BALDWIN,

East Park Place,

NORWICH, N. Y.

NATIONAL CAPITAL

WHITE INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS

THE WORLD'S GREATEST WINNERS. BEST LAYERS. HARDEST AND MOST PROFITABLE FOWL

59 FIRST PRIZES, 21 SILVER CUPS, MEDALS, BADGES, GOLD AND CASH SPECIALS AT LEADING SHOWS

EGGS FOR HATCHING, FROM EIGHT CLASSIEST MATINGS, REASONABLE PRICES, SEND FOR CIRCULAR

NATIONAL CAPITAL WHITE RUNNER DUCK FARM—OFFICE 4205-B 8th. St. WASHINGTON, D. C.

= WHITE HOUDANS =

are now in the Standard, after enthusiastic support from such great judges as *Drevenstedt, Rigg, Denny, Platt and Shove*. Their utility qualities are no less wonderful than their beauty. They are prolific layers of the largest white eggs, the table fowl of unique and cardinal merit, a combination not heretofore found in old breeds or new. Learn about them by writing to

F. D. BAERMAN,

DUNELLEN, NEW JERSEY

BLUE RIBBON BLACK ORPINGTONS Again Demonstrate their Quality.

At the annual meeting of the American Black Orpington Club, held at the recent Indianapolis Show, *Blue Ribbon Black Orpingtons* again demonstrated their superiority by winning 1-2 cock, 1-3 hen, 1-4 pullet, first old pen, shape and color specials and \$50 cup for best display. This great win together with their record of 1-2 cock, 1 cockerel, 2-3 hen at the Chicago Coliseum Show puts them among the champions and the best of their kind in America.

You cannot afford to waste your time with inferior stock. Why not come to headquarters and get the best?—*The Blue Ribbon Strain*. My free catalogue will tell you more about them. A copy, together with mating list for 1915, will be sent free. Better send today and learn more about these champion Blacks. Eggs \$10 per 15, \$18 per 30, \$25 per 50—eight chicks guaranteed from each setting. Utility \$12 per 100.

BLUE RIBBON POULTRY FARM, R. R. 1, COLUMBUS, IND.

THEY are gathered in a room, the rent for which was paid by friends of Poultry Culture, many of whom are wholly innocent. Let us assume that close at hand the annually-increasing erow and din of the 1914 New York "Palace" chicken show were in evidence—truly an inspiring chorus! Three poultry journalists, several gentlemen, some other guests by invitation and the Master Magician were in solemn attendance. How tense their looks! You could have heard a coupling pin drop from any reasonable height into a bushel basket of perfectly good crockery ware.

"Gentlemen and suspects," said the M. M., rising unaided to his feet, "you are here to LISTEN, not to discuss matters needlessly. The Tall Spokesman from Ohio will restrain himself in particular! The Order of Alector, in very fact, has sprung full-fledged into existence, or practically so. This, friends, is no day-old-chick affair! Two or three of us bring it to you upon a silver platter and you ought to be more than satisfied. Your privilege is to buy a \$5 membership pin, cash in hand. At that price you at once become a line-bred Aristocrat. A guarantee goes with each Pin! Before the world was, the foundations of this order were predestined and the holding of today's meeting is proof enough that we were to be the are-lamp and the Right of Way."

The moments passed, one at a time, as is their habit with ordinary folk. Twice, thrice and yet again the Tall Sycamore was directed to "be seated, please," or words to that effect. "The work of your getting all the way up and of then refolding, is a diverting interruption that cannot be encouraged in this body", quoth the M. M. with a steady, challenging look—and what he said "went", so it was recorded by the dictograph.

"TRUE it is," continued the Venerable Chairman, "that we need so plebeian a thing as a Constitution, but it must be on strictly patrician lines—no Aunt Jemima pan-cake, ten-cents a package breakfast food affair for this bunch. Beg Pardon, Instant Postem Royalists! I, of course, meant to say that every Blue-Stocking principle which may be known to your Honorable Committee is to be 'blown in the bottle', when you come to frame OUR organic law."

Later a committee on constitution was named, made up of Mr. Fish, of South Bend, Ind., of Dr. Timber, of Witchcraft, Mass., the christopher-columbo of the three-sided hen house, and of another alchemist, whose breed and domicile had not been furnished us by the yale-lock Bureau of Secrecy up to the time of going to press.

Then the expected happened. A special-fattened, Dorking type, 200-pounder, arose, balanced himself on one foot, goose-like, and made bold to inquire:

"Your Astute Highness—and I trust I use a proper title, pending the report of our committee on Reverential Nomenclature—what are to be the objects of this Order?"

"In brief, Sir Knight, to bar out all raceals, including politicians, and to whitewash carefully our most deserving members; to discourage faking of every sort on the part of non-members, and to patronize only fire-proof hotels, here and hereafter."

"Very fine. Your Certified Goodness—now as to membership; of whom shall our Band of Hope consist?"

"Neither politicians nor 'Fleas.' Thanks be, we are our own politicians, in full possession by the gallant right of earliest arrival, while as for 'Fleas,' they are both democratic and irritating! In a nearby state, especially at Williamsport, they have labeled them, 'once is too much'."

"Your Placid Stateliness—and I ask you to overlook this personal reference—who are to be the charter members and by what Standard shall they be chosen?"

"Us fellows are 'it'—excuse me, what I meant to say was this: there has to be a beginning, and without too many questions asked; therefore we shall do well to accept to full membership all who are with us here today and to that extent must trust to luck. You realize, of course, that it would be lese majesty for any one to catechise Me, and as amiable friends, we should be willing to extend this kindly exemption to others present, but let it stop there.

"You will therefore lock the door, Duke of Pennsylvania, and we then can proceed to list the Gents now present, and thereafter will straightway issue to each of them a Sweepstakes Character Certificate—I mean a life-membership card of Confessed Probity, and mind you, there is to be no back-sliding, no craw-fishing! Once a poultry puritan—an Alector of Record, and there is no fear after that of personal waywardness. From the moment the ink ceases to flow

Holmwood's Columbian Rocks AN ESTABLISHED STRAIN of healthy, vigorous, prize winning birds, raised on **free range**. Our latest winnings—Buffalo, Jan. 1914 of 1st, 3rd and special hen; 1st and special cockerel; 1st pen; 2nd pullet special for Best Display is proof of quality—if more is wanted visit our yards, seeing is believing. No stock for sale—A limited number of Eggs at \$3 per 15.

MASON H. HOLMWOOD,

ORCHARD PARK, N. Y.

ABERNETHY'S HOUDANS

Show their quality at the two big shows. Boston with four entries we won 1st, 2nd, 3rd hens and 2nd pen. Madison Square Garden Show, New York, with three entries winning 2nd, 3rd 4th hens. They have the winning habit. If you want the best write me.

JAS. ABERNETHY,

Box W,

W. PEMBROKE, ME

Schenley Heights Poultry Farm

RHODE ISLAND REDS

WORLD'S LARGEST BREEDERS OF BOTH COMBS

Baby Chicks For Sale.

Eggs after May 15th at Half Price.

1202 Commonwealth Bldg.,

Box 2,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Harter's Imperial "Golden" Buff Plymouth Rocks

Winners of the National Cup at Rochester December 1915, also trophy cup for best display. I exhibited 33 birds at this show and 29 came under the ribbons.

They have proved their superiority. Write for mating list.

NESCOPECK POULTRY FARM,

S. H. Harter, Prop.,

Box W,

NESCOPECK, PA.

"THE FEATHERED WORLD" YEAR BOOK 1915.

An indispensable handbook of reference and comprehensive review of the year for Poultry Keepers and Pigeon Fanciers. 832 pages, fully illustrated with photographs of the leading birds of the year. 45 cents in Paper Boards; 80 cents in Cloth Binding.

This book offers an exceptional medium for advertising stock, as it goes to fanciers the world over. The charges are very moderate, viz., \$6.00 for a full page advertisement and a copy of the work. Orders should be sent in as early as possible. Illustrations can be inserted in the text at the same charge.

Subscription rate to the Feathered World newspaper is \$2.75 a year. Specimen copy free upon application. Address

9 Arundel Street, Strand, London, England

Double Quick Grain Sprouter

The Perpetual Poultry Silo

Grows green feed while you wait.

CLOSE-TO-NATURE CO., 48 Front St., COLFAX, IOWA

FOR SALE My breeders of Silver Duckwings; S. C. Buff Leghorns, Silver Penciled Rocks and S. C. R. I. Reds. Some show birds also. Write at once to (Sec-Treas. National S. C. Buff Leghorn Club.) THOMAS PEER, CALDWELL, N. J.

BUFF WYANDOTTES

BOSTON WINNERS

Best winter egg record at Storrs Egg Contest 1914-15. Reduced prices May 1st.

DR. N. W. SANBORN, 424 South Rd., HOLDEN, MASS.

FOGG'S S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS Get our special prices for eggs for hatching, baby chicks, 10 weeks old pullets and breeders. We can furnish quality and guarantee satisfaction. N. V. FOGG, Box W, MOUNT STERLING, KY.

HAYNER'S BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS

S. C. R. I. REDS.

Winners wherever shown. Look up our Central Palace winnings, they are interesting. Bred to lay large brown eggs.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

H. W. HAYNER, Prop. JONAS HAYNER, Mgr. LIVINGSTON, COL. CO., N. Y.

on your signature to our membership roll, sugar never again will melt in your mouths! Every face that leaves this room will wear a new and singular expression

"For us, Fellow Boosters, there has been prepared an appropriate Chest Pin of purest gold and before you pass out into the vulgar Outdoors, each of you is to plank down five 'bucks' for this Incontestable Evidence of individual Purity."

FOLLOWING a thirty-minutes recess, during which the Elder Statesmen of this Easter Lily gathering took a nap, while lady-fingers and vanilla ice-cream were served to the younger and more daring members, the vast assemblage of eleven or twelve was called to order again by the Frankly-I-Admit-It, who said:

"Nominations now are in order for more members. The Heir-Apparent is to side-track his Speckled-Sussex friend until we have torpedoed a few has-beens and would-bes in the general A. P. A. barn-yard. I await with caution the names of targets."

"Mayor of Spotless Town," chirped up the squab-broiler voice of a convalescent from Rhode Island. "I make bold to suggest John Robinson, of New England."

"That, indeed, IS a boldness. Your nomination will not be considered. We want in this Order but few Members of a truly penetrating mind. Perhaps the fewer the better! Furthermore, the hopeless case you have dared to mention, could not be trusted to keep silent. Like as not if he were admitted to membership he would break loose over night and print the truth about us. Nothing of that kind ought to be allowed to happen! There is a law against suicide. This, gents, is to be a Secret Society, not a bureau of public information! Do not let me have to state this vital fact again. What other names do I hear?"

A member with the pip—tremblingly: "May I offer the name and fame of D. Lincoln Orr—"

"You may not," came back the quick reply. "He is even worse than the man we just now rejected by a practically unanimous vote. Why rob the A. P. A. of its official jester! The chances are a million to one that if he were an Alector he'd ask us to grant perpetual licenses to judge baby shows and to place him in charge of a mother's dispensary. No, let this man seek a useful career without our exalted endorsement"

"Next, sir," spoke up a man with a spray of Artificial for-get-me-nots in his button-hole: "I offer to venture the name of my old friend, Henry Schwab."

At this Act of Indiscretion, a tempest in the tea-pot fairly broke loose! As soon as the Watchful Chairman could restore order, he said:

"You may also venture your resignation, same to take effect just before you got in the way of the member who signed the roll next after you did. We must deny ourselves the pleasure of saying what we think, but your resignation is accepted, also unanimously. Shuffle him out of here! Next?"

"May it please your Lordship, I'd dearly love to place in nomination the name of Mr. Len Rawnsley, than whom—"

Again, the Alert Chieftain: "Nix on the 'than whom' stuff! So you'd 'dearly

love,' would you? My gracious, how casual! Headsman of the ordnance department, bring forth the artillery, not forgetting our African torpedo—the noted 'black ball,' to use a worldly term, in this rarified air."

"Brothers, we shall now proceed to vote, in constitutional form, on this last nomination, and as I have explained to you, one adverse vote, when cast secretly but courageously by any member, is enough for complete rejection. No statement is to be asked for, giving a reason for your vote, nor is any one to ask why another member has 'soaked' some Absent Undesirable. Of course we shall know in every case WHO is given this secret Smash, but in heaven's name keep it out of the poultry press!"

Now in solemn silence these ten or more self-chosen jurors, "secret" makers and unmakers of poultrymen's reputations, filed past the elbow-deep box in which reposed the Equity Bullets.

"Done for," came the voice of the Ordnance Custodian, as he restored the "nigger in the wood-pile" to its former place, ready to hand for further heroic service.

"Any more nominations?" asked the business-like Presider.

"Knight of the Boston Garter", spoke up the real Abe Lincoln of the poultry business, "I feel that I MUST protest! It is tremendously unfair, un-American, UN-EVERYTHING, to crucify a good man like that, doing so without a word of excuse or justification—the very act being done by some one here who does not even let us know that he did it. I can only say —"

Silver and Golden Campines

Black Langshans

White Faverolles

Rochester 9-1st; 5-2nd; 3-3rd; 2-4th.

New York State Fair 5-1st; 2-2nd; 1-3rd; 1-4th; 1-5th.

Greater Buffalo Show 3-1st; 4-2nd; 3-3rd.

Stock and Eggs in season;

McDONOUGH & BIDWELL,

NEWARK, NEW YORK

RAWNSLEY-SHEILDS POULTRY FARM

Breeders of Sterling Strain S. C. Buff Orpingtons and Speckled Sussex

DEPT. 6,

STATION B,

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Fellows' Famous Farm Raised Buff Wyandottes

Winning at Rochester, N. Y. December 1914 best exhibit, color and shape special on pullets, 11 ribbons on 12 entries. Batavia, N. Y. January 1915 1-2 cocks, 1-3 cockerels, 1st pen and 2 hen, 2 pullet. Cleveland, Ohio, January 1915. 1st hen, 2 pen, 3rd pullet, 10 cockerel, this was National Meet of the Buff Wyandotte Breeders Club. Send for mating list. Mention A. P. W.

E. B. FELLOWS,

R. F. D. 1,

SCOTTSVILLE, N. Y.



PREMIER WHITE WYANDOTTES

The Kind You'll Eventually Buy

The past two years have been champions at Gujph, the Madison Square Garden, of Canada, winning the highest honors against New York and Boston winners, including sweepstakes for the best bird in show (over 5,000 entries). Also won cup for best cock, hen, cockerel and pullet. Best display, best cockerel and pullet and all firsts and specials but one. 100 grand cockerels at \$5, \$10, \$15 to make room. Eggs, \$5 per 15. Send for mating list.

SAUNDERS AND WILLIAMS,

Box B,

INGERSOLL, ONT. CANADA

SID. SAUNDERS (Sec., Treas. White Wyandotte club). DR. RALPH WILLIAMS.

Single Comb White Leghorns

Look at our Record

Look at our Record

At the biggest show in Massachusetts, outside of Boston, 1st, 2nd, 3rd cock, 1st and 2nd pens—winning display over all competitors. At the biggest show in New Hampshire, we won every first in our breed; also showed a cockerel that was the best bird in the show.

Do You Want Stock Like This?

We have a surplus stock of cockerels that must be cleaned up at once. Prices from \$3.00 up. We also offer a fine line of R. C. and S. C. Rhode Island Reds for sale.

Rosemont Farm,

Nashua, N. H.

right or wrong. He'd swallow that precious Black Ball, rather than have it voted secretly by any one who hadn't the sand to try to justify its use on a friend of his. That won't do at all! His blood is plain red, not Royal BLUE. Again, please; the end of this wonderful day draweth near".

A one-cylinder voice from a rear seat: "The spring Anemomic sitting next to me has dared me to put in nomination the name Grant Curtis. I wish ———"

"Say, you hen-feathered, soft-meated, dim recollection of a once virile strain, what else must this August Body endure! The Royal Janitor from Yonkers will at once open the windows while all hands spend a few minutes in silent meditation".

(Note: Five minutes intermission.)

"Brethren", so spake the Resolute Royalist, as he raised his head and a smile of it-must-be-done spread out across his rather handsome features, "I beg of you, let us show no unseemly haste. We can attend to this chap at our princely leisure—and enjoy the job the more. Now at it! Headsman, remove all white balls and immerse them in black-est ink".

Cries of "Hear!" "Hear!"—denoting restrained Eagerness.

"Can each of us vote only once?" asked a familiar voice.

"Once only, as I must advise you", replied the Oracle, "and you'll please be careful not to pulverize the Ebony Sphere. This hour will live long in regal happy hearts. Let no poultry patriot hesitate! Remember that you act today for the Gold Dust Twins".

(Private Note: As a matter of fact we are not at all sure that things passed off in the way we have reported, but it appears to be true—unfortunately—that Mr. Rawnsley was one of the early victims of the Alectors' "secret" Black Ball, so we were told, in so many words, by a good friend of his.—Editor.)

Another Session That Might Have Been Held

TIME and place: February, 1915, at the Garden show, New York City; a larger room and a somewhat larger attendance.

Chairman: "I must ask the Rajah of Chicago, to stop smoking. This is no Athertonian banquet; nor is it to be a rope-burning contest. Also let me not again have to ask the Beau Brummel of New Jersey to take his feet out of the chair in front of him. You Alectors act far too much like Human Beings. Fake up more—fake up! Hands out of pockets! Fold them in your laps! That's very good. Now, Sergeant, pass the Chick Servers of pink lemonade. Well done, all". (Thumb-nail applause by Teacher.)

NEW METHOD OF PROCEDURE TO BE TRIED OUT: Anemie-looking would-be standing on a soap box, white as a peroxide Leghorn and clinging to a frightful wooden sword that he has kissed.

Interrogator, "the speaker" of the Order, as heretofore, and by the same vote.

Sir Speaker: "So thou fain would join our Secret Body of pure and incorruptible Henmen, would'st'?"

W. b.: "Aye, aye, Captain of the Pinafore".

Sir Speaker: "Cut out the sailor talk, but for your wife's sake, stay on the Water Wagon. Answer me truly: do you ever feel an impulse to read advertisements in poultry journals that perhaps ought to be censored?"

W. b.: "Mercy no! Ever since I first heard of the Order of Alector I have been able to tell, without reading them, exactly which advertisements are ignoble and impure. Sir, you cannot fully realize how far-reaching is the Superlative Good your sealed-lips crew has done already! I've noticed it myself in Hoboken, where I live and am breeding three pens of extra choice ———"

Sir Speaker: "Not so fast, modest little Rosecomb! Wait till the voting is over before you enter into competition here for free advertising. Listen to me: Would YOU pluck a defective feather from an exhibition fowl? Careful, now!"

W. b.: No, no—a thousand times NO. Often, sir, I have followed a feather of that kind down the wind for miles—long, tedious miles, only to catch it at last and then put it carefully back in the Rognish fowl just where it belonged, sir. Yes, sir—yes ———"

The Acid Test: "It is not necessary to vote on this Specimen. You may sit here on my right hand—but stop grinning! Now keeper of the bath, chain up the dog and fetch in that Missouriian, the one with the mop of boisterous hair. Aha, so we have you in the net! Reply promptly: Do you stand for unretouched photographs of prize poultry?"

McLEAN'S S. C. R. I. REDS, NONPAREIL STRAIN
My Reds breed true to type and color and are heavy layers. Write for mating list. If you wish to be a winner get eggs from a "NONPAREIL".
S. G. McLEAN, SO. GLASTONBURY, CONN.

R. C. Black Minorcas Exclusively

WINNERS at all leading shows in America. Have won more 1st and 2nd at Madison Square Garden than any other exhibitor or breeder. Show and breeding stock for sale.

Mention A. P. W. T. A. McKITTRICK, Hudson, N. Y.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND REDS

We have the birds to help strengthen your flock.
For prices and descriptions write

GEO. W. WHITE, HAMILTON, MD.

LIGHT BRAHMAS

Champion Males and Females at both Boston and New York, 1915.

W. A. HENDRICKSON, 45 Houston Ave., Milton, Mass.

COLORED LEG BANDS



Red, Blue, Black, White, Amber, Pink, Green. 12-20c; 25-35c; 50-60c; 100-100c; 250-2.25.

Box 344, H. Third St. **CHAS. L. STILES** COLUMBUS, OHIO

SUSSEX

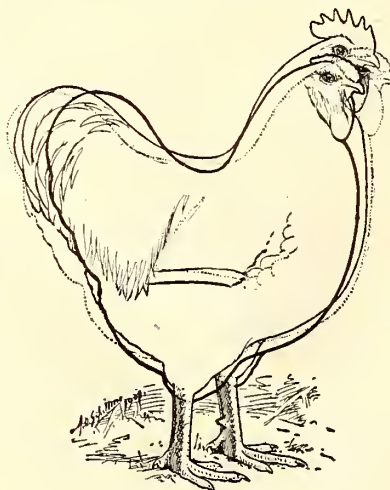
Eggs balance of season from all pens as gathered \$3.00 per 15. Birds \$3.00 up.
CHESTNUT RED FARM, HACKENSACK, N. J.

Dartmoor Dark Cornish Win at Chicago, Dec. 1913, 1-5 cock, 4-5 hen, 1 cockerel, 2 pullet, demonstrating the fact that the Dartmoor line is still a leader among Cornish. A limited number of eggs for disposal. Write your wants.

Dartmoor Yards, C. S. Brent Prop., Oconomowoc, Wis.

THE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

BARRED, WHITE, BUFF, SILVER PENCILED PARTRIDGE, COLUMBIAN



Specimen Illustration, much reduced.

of Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks in colors. Besides the many half-tone reproductions of noted winners and plates of feathers taken from living models Artist Schilling has prepared a series of sketches that bring out every point of the Plymouth Rock in detail.

Every breeder of Plymouth Rocks any variety should own a copy of this book. 144 pages 9 x 12 inches, price \$1.00 post paid. With one year's subscription to this Journal \$1.25. With three years subscription \$1.75. Canadian subscribers add 25 cts. per year postage. Send all orders to

American Poultry World, Buffalo, N. Y.

A TEXT BOOK of reliable and authoritative information on America's oldest and most popular variety. Explains standard requirements and tells how to select the breeders and mate for best results. A book for the amateur or professional breeder.

Edited by
WILLIAM C. DENNY

Contributed to by such well known breeders as: E. B. Thompson, Victor Bradley, A. C. Smith, A. C. Hawkins, C. H. Latham, W. S. Russell, M. F. Delano, F. W. Briggs, C. H. Welles, J. H. Parks and others.

Profusely illustrated by Franklin L. Sewell, A. O. Schilling and I. W. Burgess. Three full page illustrations

Deadin Earnest: "Not on your faded tintype, Reginald. What do you take me for, a born simp or an upholsterer? Got my 'better half' scheduled as a chicken milliner, have you? Say, sonny, I prefer a regular poultry artist who totes fair and gives value received. Shoot again, Worsnipful."

From the Throne: "Don't get rough or sudden around HERE, or we'll have to chastize you!"

D. E.: "DO WHAT? Tell me, is that a medicine or something to drink? By the way, young Gent, how did all you fellows manage to pass the gatekeeper and get into this Order, anyhow? You ain't Regular Guys, are you, like most of the rest of us?"

Sir Speaker, anxiously: "You'll please answer a few more questions. Do you, would you —?"

D. E.: "The soft pedal, Bud! Drop back into slow speed on too much of that goody-two-shoes inquisitive business. Now, laddy buck, tell your Uncle Solomon a few things. What's the game, anyway, with all this high-brow, holier-than-thou tommyrot?"

S. S.: "Your question savors of the Impertinent, but in the presence of this most worthy company I essay to answer. We are going to PURIFY the Great Poultry Industry of America. We —"

D. E.: "The D——I you are! How you going to do it!"

S. S.: "Tut, tut! Not so Vehement, sir; some one who is passing along the the Avenue might hear you. We admit to this Noble Secret Order only men of pure motives and high ideals."

D. E.: "Say, you fellows mistrust yourselves, don't you! Who operates your X-ray Character Analyzer?"

S. S.: "I do, in some cases—no. I meant, to say, we black-ball the undesirable."

D. E.: "Undesirable to whom?"

S. S.: "Why, to one of us."

D. E.: "To ONE of YOU? Holy mackerel—and doesn't the poor sucker have a chance to appear before you in his own defense and face his accuser?"

S. S.: "His accuser? Why, if he were here he would not know WHO black-balled him. Why delay matters and use up valuable time that might better be spent in making ennobling speeches and in thinking well of ourselves?"

D. E.: "And who is it that is put up for slaughter like that?"

S. S.: "Any one that any member wishes to have voted on."

D. E.: "How grand and beautiful! And by this secret ballot, star-chamber, blue-hosiery plan you expect to elevate and purify the poultry business of all-America in the year of our Lord 1915, and the old-world War? Say, snooky-ookums, the gobelins will get every one of you if you don't watch out. What you dear boys need is a meeting room with looking glasses for the four walls and then you ought to offer nine dollars reward for the arch-angel among you who can look at himself the longest without laughing. My limit for the dullest one in your Lordly Lot would be about eleven seconds by a fast watch."

Deadin Earnest, continuing: "And, say again, Mr. Wellpleasedwithyourself, when you come out of that daze, just telephone the railroad office and order a

ticket 'for mine', back to good old Missouri where they still call a spade a spade and where God's common, everyday people live and let live in a Regular Way. Better 'can' that better-than-thou dope, Signors, and bear in mind that some one in the hen business has to clean off the droppings boards. Once in a while, Sweet-Scented Ones, it ought to come your turn. I never did like distilled water; it's too pure for a Regular-Fellow—like the vast majority of us are! So long. ORDER OF THE SELF-ELECTORS; may your children be just ordinary kids and glad to eat plain duck in the Big Dining Room where a fair field and no silk shirt favors is the give-and-take daily Rule of the Game".

(P. S.—Permit us to inform the Public in general and all members of the Order of Alector in particular, that if errors exist in either of the foregoing Reports, we shall be glad indeed to correct them on receipt of a complete copy of the Official Records.—Editor.)

MARTZ BUFF ORPINGTONS.

Lovers of Buff Orpingtons should be interested in the advertising announcement of A. E. Martz and Son, Arcadia, Ind., in this issue. The Messrs. Martz are the originators and breeders of the Fashion Plate strain of Buff Orpingtons and in addition to offering eggs at half price also offer 17 trios of yearlings at ten dollars per trio, and as they put it, "bred to lay, rich in color, type correct." Here is certainly a bargain that should be snapped up quick and we venture to say that the Messrs. Martz will be kept busy filling orders while these 17 trios of Buffs last. Those who desire to avail themselves of this opportunity should act promptly as we believe these birds will be snapped up quick. Better send your order today and in doing so kindly mention A. P. W.

EGG PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

Fred. C. Lisk, Romulus, N. Y., the well known breeder of White Wyandottes has made a big reduction in the price of eggs for the balance of the season, giving all an opportunity to secure some of this bred to lay and win strain at a price that they cannot afford to pass by if they want quality White Wyandottes. Mr. Lisk's strain is noted for constitutional vigor and early maturity

combined with the ability to produce eggs in abundance during the winter months. They also possess standard qualifications that enable them to win their share of the prizes as their show record will prove. That Mr. Lisk has been able to combine these desirable qualities in the same bird is due to his care in breeding and the selection of breeders by systematic and thorough culling. For years he has aimed to produce birds of this kind, and there is no doubt about his success as it is verified by letters from hundreds of satisfied customers. Better write him today and in doing so mention A. P. W.

Howland's Buff Wyandottes and White Houdans

Madison Square and Boston winners. A limited number of White Houdan eggs one dollar apiece.

STUART A. HOWLAND,

GRANVILLE, N. Y.

Ondawa Farm S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Win prizes and Lay eggs. Eggs and Chicks from high class pedigree birds bred from trapnested hens at reasonable prices. Choice stock always for sale.

L. T. McLEAN, Ondawa Farm, Box 60, SHUSHAN, N.Y.

LARGE UTILITY S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

THE KIND THAT LAY BIG EGGS. All big, hardy, free range birds, bred from record hens. Hatching eggs \$6.00 per hundred. Day old chicks 14c each, 100 per cent, fertility guaranteed. Write us

THE PROPO FARMS

Edward L. Blum,

Loreley, Balto Co., Md.

Monarch Strain Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

A few cockerels and pullets for sale in Barred Rocks and Buff Leghorns. Write your wants to "THE MAPLES", A. G. Barlow & Son, MEDINA, N. Y.

POULTRY LESSONS FREE

To buyers of Successful Incubators and brooders. Big 1915 book sent free for a postal. Don't buy any incubator till you write to Des Moines Incubator Co., 627 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa

R. C. RED EGGS

Half Price After May 15th.

C. E. RILEY, 749 Fillmore Ave.
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Try "The BUCKEYE"

40 days trial with absolute guarantee to hatch every hatchable egg. 1100 dealers. Low as \$7.50 anywhere east of the Rockies and North of Texas. Slightly higher in the west. Six sizes 60 to 600 eggs. Write for big catalog and dealer's name. Buckeye Incubator Co., 527 Euclid Ave. Springfield, O.

DANISH SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Denmark produces the highest grade of white eggs in the world. That is why we imported our foundation stock from Denmark.

Our stock has for many years been bred for size, health, vigor and the production of large white eggs.

If you want to increase the size, health and vigor of your flock, as well as the size and number of eggs, you can do so by buying hatching eggs from us.

Hatching Eggs, \$2.50 per Setting, \$10.00 per Hundred.

ARMSTRONG BROS.,

Box W,

Lock Raven, Md.

Red and Speckled Sussex

The Best Strain of Utility and Prize Stock in England

Can supply high-class show specimens at reasonable prices. Breeding pens specially selected for customers. Many big winners for sale, bred from and related to our winners at all leading shows. Cock 1913, 2nd prize Royal of all England, also 1st and two specials. Waterford cock 1913, winner of six firsts, three seconds, also cockerel 3rd Royal 1914 and 2nd Liverpool and special, all for sale. Numerous others also hens and pullets. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also high-class utility stock, Table poultry a specialty.

The Saunderton Poultry Farm

P. A. FARREN, Chairman Table Poultry Club, Prop.

Bledlow Ridge,

Wallingford, Bucks, England.

AN A. P. A. FEDERATED MEMBERSHIP OF 100,000

PART I.

By S. T. Campbell and Editor of A. P. W.

(Continued from page 575)

GO ABOUT IT. As regards greater initiative, of local application, there are to-day literally tens of thousands of earnest men and women—members and non-members of A. P. A.—throughout the United States and Canada, WHO GLADLY WILL TAKE HOLD AND WORK, if it can be shown to be to their personal advantage and for the best interests of poultry culture in their respective territories.

Easy to Have Fully 100,000 Federated Members

At the Denver A. P. A. meeting, August, 1911, under a turquoise sky and within sight of the snow-capped mountains, the enthusiasm of loyal and hopeful members reached a point where a resolution was drafted and adopted, which outlined a plan for securing 50,000 members of the American Poultry Association in short order. Writer was named as a member of the "committee of boosters", so-called, but under the conditions which then existed, as per the 1906-1907 constitution, we could not discern a practical method for securing so large a membership, nor did it appear to us that a membership of that size could be of proportionate benefit to the poultry industry, under the then existing constitution.

MERE MEMBERS, EVEN AT TEN DOLLARS EACH, IS NOT ENOUGH. THERE MUST BE SOMETHING WORTH WHILE FOR THESE MEMBERS TO DO AND THAT "SOMETHING" OUGHT TO BE OF LOCAL APPLICATION. THIS IS TRUE, OF NECESSITY, AS WE BELIEVE, IF WORK OF REAL AND LASTING VALUE IS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED.

However, it plainly was desirable that the American Poultry Association should become a far more important live stock organization, as regards both membership and influence, than had been planned for or hoped for, at the time the 1906-1907 constitution was framed and adopted. The heaven that was put into the lump at Denver was not wasted—not by any means. HOW TO DO IT, was the question and for what definite purpose or purposes? Branches had been made an important feature of A. P. A. reorganization, as per the Mt. Clemens constitution, and the plan had worked well, surprisingly so, BUT WHAT FURTHER WAS TO BE DONE, AND HOW COULD IT BE DONE TO BEST ADVANTAGE?

Of course no claim is made to infallibility, but the members of the committee which drafted and presented the 1914 constitution, as adopted last August at the Chicago convention, gave very earnest consideration to this question of federated membership, doing so with the hope that before long the American Poultry Association would be in a position to state to the world that its annual conventions represented a membership of tens of thousands—first of fifty thousand, THEN OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND AND UPWARDS.

In our best judgment that day is close at hand. Moreover, we believe that the whole matter is working out in a form that will be for the best interests of poultry culture, both local and general. We believe this to be true of the United States and Canada, in practically all sections and as affecting every legitimate branch of a great and truly important industry. Some of the substantial evidence for our belief is presented herewith, in the report from Secretary Campbell, all of this evidence being of recent origin—that is, since the A. P. A. convention of last August. Furthermore, we need to bear in mind that these are not "good times", neither for general business nor the poultry industry. That is a fact which may as well be admitted and taken duly into account.

Work Really is Progressing Favorably

As a member of the Judiciary Committee of A. P. A. (under new constitution), to which committee matters of doubt relating to the organization of state and provincial members are being referred, editor of A. P. W. attended a four-session meeting of said committee in New York City in February, during the last Madison Square Garden Poultry Show. S. T. Campbell, secretary of A. P. A., was present and made a quite full report on the subject. Later, believing that many readers of A. P. W. would be interested in this information and feeling sure that its publication will benefit the A. P. A. and encourage many friends of poultry culture in all sections of the United States and Canada to proceed energetically with the transforming of state and local organizations INTO FEDERATED STATE AND PROVINCIAL MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION, we asked Secretary Campbell for a news report on the progress made to date. He promptly furnished such a report, which we are glad to publish herewith.

In next month's issue of A. P. W., strictly for the good of the cause, we shall undertake to outline some of the things close at hand—in fact well within reach, that in our opinion the American Poultry Association should now do in close co-operation with state and provincial members, in behalf of these members, also some of the things we feel sure the members can and should do, in promoting further, and at once, the true interests of profitable poultry and egg production in all sections of the United States and Canada where domestic fowl can be reared to advantage.

The Interesting and Encouraging Report From Secretary Campbell.

"Mansfield, Ohio, April 12, 1915.

"Grant M. Curtis,
Member Judiciary Com., A. P. A.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

"Complying with your request, you will find enclosed report of progress made in the reorganization of state and provincial associations (formerly branches) in compliance with the requirements necessary, as provided by the constitution adopted last August at Chicago:

"ARIZONA: This new state has organized the Arizona Poultry Breeders Association and adopted a constitution that will result in building up a substantial organization for the promotion of the poultry industry and the holding of poultry shows in every county in the state. The new association has been granted a charter by the American Poultry Association.

Hodgson Portable Houses for poultry, cottages and garages.

E. F. HODGSON COMPANY

Room 320, 116 Washington St., Boston, Massachusetts

Another Taylor Columbian Rock Win

At the Chicago Coliseum 1914 Show.

I guarantee to please you. Mating list on request. Choice Cockerels and Pullets for sale.

JAS. H. TAYLOR, R. S. WOODSTOCK, ILL.



CHICKEN CHOWDER MAKES CHESTY CHICKS
Further information and a 48 page poultry book free for the asking. Mention dealer's name.
PURINA MILLS,
817 South 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR BARGAINS IN REDS

Stock or Eggs Either Comb, write

ROCK CREEK FARM, Route 2, GENESEO, N. Y.



MILLER'S SPANISH

Better than the rest. No more stock for sale until June. Eggs 1-2 price after May 15th.

FRANK MILLER,

Box W, CRESTLINE, O.

Join World's Champions

13 more championships won by owners of Belle City hatching outfits. Makes

Belle City
21 Times World's Champion
Free Book "Hatching Facts" tells whole story.
My \$500 Gold offers come with
Free Book—Money Back Guarantee—Hatching
outfit shown in actual colors, Jim Rohan, Pres
Belle City Incubator Co., Box 117 Racine, Wis.

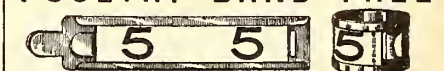
The PARAMOUNT Colony Brooder

SOLVES THE BROODER PROBLEM.

A new and original idea in Colony Brooders. Provides fresh air at all times without the possibility of poisonous gases or oil fumes entering brooding room. The Paramount is distinctive in its performances and is the brooder that produces the good results that make for success. Full information on request. Write us today.

Northeast Mfg. Co. Box 63A Albany, N. Y.

POULTRY BAND FREE



PATENT APPLIED FOR
Send for sample and trial offer of the Bourne "Bignum" poultry band. All sizes. Numbers from 1 to 300 on seven colors of background. Price 3 cents each, \$2.50 per 100.

BOURNE MANUFACTURING CO.,
234 Howard St., Dept. W MELROSE, MASS.

TAFT WHITE ORPINGTONS

[Imported]

Win at Hagerstown and Greater Buffalo. Stock and Eggs for sale. Catalogue free.

Taft Orpington Farm, Collins, N. Y.

CHICKS 400,000 For 1915

From flocks winning at Chicago, Boston and Cleveland. Strains having 256 egg average. White and Brown Leghorns \$3 per 25—\$5.50 per 50—\$10 per 100. Buff Leghorns, Barred, White or Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas and Anconas, \$3.50 per 25—\$6.50 per 50—\$12 per 100. White and Buff Orpingtons \$4.50 per 25—\$8 per 50—\$15 per 100. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Best Coal Colony Brooder-Store made \$15. Get your order in early.

CLEVELAND HATCHERY,

7918 W. Madison Ave. Cleveland, Ohio.

"OKLAHOMA AND KANSAS: These progressive states were among the first to take advantage of the opportunity to merge all poultry associations within their respective borders, as provided for in the new A. P. A. constitution. The state poultry federations and the state branches—at one time rival organizations—have combined and now are going forward as united forces. The constitutions of these states, as recently adopted, provide for annual, life and A. P. A. memberships. The annual members pay \$1.00 a year dues. On payment of \$5.00 any one may become a life member of the state poultry federation, and by paying \$5.00 more at any time, will be enrolled in the American Poultry Association when elected by the Executive Board. The membership in each of these states now numbers about six hundred, making a total for the two states of over 1,200.

"MONTANA is in line with its new constitution, under the name, Montana State Poultry Breeders Association, with a gradually increasing membership. Indications point to increased interest in poultry culture and the holding of larger and better poultry shows.

"LOUISIANA: This branch, always strongly loyal to the American Poultry Association, has adopted the name American Poultry Association of Louisiana, and will, in co-operation with New Orleans, extend an invitation to the A. P. A. to hold its 41st annual meeting, 1916, in the Crescent City, promising a reception, and hospitality unequalled, with the claim that a meeting of poultrymen in the South's largest city will greatly stimulate the poultry industry in that section.

"BRITISH COLUMBIA for the present prefers to retain the name, British Columbia Branch of the A. P. A. Under this title the important Canadian province has made commendable progress, having a strong membership of loyal and energetic poultrymen and giving good exhibitions of high-class poultry annually.

"MARYLAND is considering reorganization, and while this state has been inactive for some time, renewed energy now is being displayed, which promises much for poultry. An appropriation is to be asked of the legislature and if it is secured the poultry department at College Park is to be enlarged and the extension work improved. The use of state armories for poultry exhibitions was refused, and an appeal to state officials will be made that these armories, owned by the state, may be leased to poultry associations for exhibition purposes. This is a matter that state associations should take up and make a determined effort to secure the privilege of these buildings for any suitable agricultural exhibition, such as poultry, fruit, corn, etc.

"PENNSYLVANIA, it seems, has been unable to bring the two important poultry organizations together. There is no permanent reason why harmony should not exist in the great Keystone state where more poultry shows are held annually than in any other state. The principal officers of the two associations are practically the same. All are good men. Then why not unite and have several thousand members enrolled under one banner? Annual dues seem to be the one objection, and this feature probably is not well understood. While it is true that membership in the American Poultry Association is for life and non-assessable, it would be in order, without proving a hardship, for A. P. A. members to pay into the treasury of the state organization, solely for the benefit of the poultry industry IN THE STATE, and to furnish funds to further promote interest in the state for more and better poultry, annual dues of 50 cents or \$1.00 a year—the market price of but three to five dozen eggs.

"MASSACHUSETTS, the home of many of the leading poultry fanciers and breeders of America, and in the front rank in the production of fine table fowls, is foremost also in uniting its

poultry interests under one head. The Massachusetts Poultry Society has taken over the Massachusetts Branch, has adopted a new constitution and promises a united advancement in the interests of still better poultry and more eggs. The officers are active, experienced poultrymen, without selfish motives, are loyal to the A. P. A., and a great poultry organization in the Bay State is assured.

"MICHIGAN is holding an election for state officers. A new name for the branch will be adopted, a constitution prepared in line with local and A. P. A. progress and the Badger state will give a good account of herself in all that pertains to progressive poultry culture. Unity-of-purpose is the watchword! A very creditable Michigan report will be made at the 1915 A. P. A. meeting.

"NEW YORK: What of the Empire State? A question hard to answer. Something is wrong. Is there a missing link? (Probably no pun was intended—Editor.) Let's get together during the State Fair at Syracuse. Call a meeting of all A. P. A. members and of active poultrymen and women who are not members—a meeting for discussing the problems in New York State and why the present A. P. A. members are inactive. Let us see what can be done to create renewed interest in the American Poultry Association and in the promotion of this great industry in New York. The home of the president and of an elective member of the Executive Board, should be placed in line—should be well in the lead.

"NORTH CAROLINA is working on a new constitution and has adopted the name, North Carolina Poultry Breeders' Association. An active state secretary is making progress, new members are being enrolled and progressive measures for the advancement of poultry culture are being undertaken. A representative of the American Poultry Association is wanted in the South to assist in reorganization work and to promote increased interest in the largest live-stock organization in the world. Many are not yet familiar with all the conditions that stand in the way of making greater progress in poultry culture. North Carolina and the live, wealthy city of Asheville would be pleased to entertain the American Poultry Association in 1916. But one meeting in the South in a decade is not giving the great southland that favor to which it is justly entitled.

"INDIANA Branch, noted for its record in having furnished, during the last several years, more visiting members to A. P. A. meetings than any other one state, is now the Indiana State Poultry Association. Annual and A. P. A. members will pay fifty cents a year dues, this fund to be used to the best advantage in building up the poultry industry in the State. Indiana poultrymen are united in their efforts to make progress. Good officers represent the state organization and they are right on the job.

"FLORIDA has done as well as most of the smaller states. The name for the state association, formerly the branch, as suggested is the American Poultry Association of Florida. Under the auspices of the state association, several good poultry shows are held annually, and the industry thereby is greatly benefited.

"TENNESSEE has not responded to the call of President Thompson to make progress under the new A. P. A. constitution and to hold its annual elec-

ORCHARD FARM REDS

Look up our complete winnings at Pittsburgh and Madison Square Garden and write at once for mating list.

ORCHARD FARM, Noroton Heights, Conn.

Golden Rule Barred Rock Yards

Some choice cockerels at fair prices.

Eggs Both Matings \$5.00 per 15.

G. N. COLE, 263 Breckenridge St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

"Eclipse" White Wyandottes Send for catalogue and mating list. Good utility cockerels \$2 to \$10. Your satisfaction means my success.

O. L. HILL, Box 227, SHELburn, IND.

COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES

We have a grand lot of breeding cockerels for sale, if you want to improve your stock, at \$3, \$5 and \$10 each that will give satisfaction.

HORSESHOE POULTRY YARDS, HICKSVILLE, L. I., N. Y.

America's Best Cochin Bantams

The prominent winning strain. Many bargains in old and young birds that will win this fall and winter.

WAHEBE BANTAM YARDS

Box 13-R, Evanston Sta., Cincinnati, Ohio

RESSEGUIE'S BROWN LEGHORNS

Winners New York, Boston, Buffalo, Rochester and Detroit.

Eggs from Selected Matings, only \$5.00 per 15

L. B. RESSEGUIE

Millers, N. Y.

HOUSTONIA POULTRY FARM RED—SUSSEX—LIGHT

Winners at Madison Square Garden, Chicago, Buffalo and Hagerstown. At Pittsburgh, 1915, ten firsts, three seconds and special for best display of Sussex. The demand for Sussex will be enormous. If you wish to be sure of getting your stock or eggs when you want them, order now. Mating list on request.

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after April, 20th, at \$2.00 per setting or \$12.00 per hundred. For \$3.75 we will prepay a setting from our star mating, eight hens that average 185 eggs in their second laying period mated to a son of 210 egg hen. Our annual clean up of breeders commences June 10th. Hundreds of fine two year olds will go for \$1.50 and \$2.00. Orders amounting to \$20.00 for these breeders get a male bird free. Every chick we hatch is sired by the son of a 200 egg hen.

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tion for state association officers by mail ballot. Nashville, the City of Opportunity and home of State President Doak and Secretary Murkin, probably soon will be heard from.

"CONNECTICUT is to merge the branch and state poultry associations, and with one state organization and united effort promises largely increased interest and more and better poultry shows. The Nutmeg State has at all times proved loyal and progressive in promoting the poultry industry.

"ILLINOIS is a state where they 'do things' when poultry interests are at stake. The Illinois State Poultry Association and the Illinois Branch are now one great organization of poultrymen. Having united the two state organizations, harmony prevails. Here is another state that holds annually more than half a hundred shows without conflicting dates, and all hands work in harmony for the welfare of poultry and an increased production of poultry products. Illinois, too, is working for a better poultry educational department, and great interest is being manifested all along the line.

"SOUTH DAKOTA: The South Dakota Branch and the South Dakota Poultry Association are making an effort to join forces and work together as one state organization of poultrymen. The Committee is now at work on a new constitution that it is hoped will be satisfactory to both associations. Much good work has been accomplished in South Dakota, and with one organization, the poultry industry in the state will receive greater recognition and better support from the state officers. During the existence of the South Dakota A. P. A. Branch much progress has been made and poultry culture in the state has advanced to a noteworthy extent.

"IOWA still has two state organizations. A bill is now before the State Legislature, asking for an appropriation to aid poultry in the state. With only one state association, the chances for state help financially would be largely increased. Why not get together? It is to be hoped the new American Poultry Association president can report unity and progress in his home state at the next annual meeting of A. P. A.

"NORTH DAKOTA at present is organizing a separate branch, having formerly been a part of the Northwest Branch. There are many advantages in separate state organization, including special premiums offered by the A. P. A. at shows; representation on the A. P. A. Executive Board; home rule and self-government, and state aid can be secured more easily with the help of A. P. A. members.

"NEW JERSEY is probably the foremost state in organizing all poultry interests. The state and local associations have united with the New Jersey Branch, making a membership numbering over four thousand in one great poultry society known as the New Jersey State Poultry Association, making it possible to have a share of state funds with which to increase largely the interest in poultry culture and to assist poultry exhibitions. What New Jersey has done, other states can do.

"NEW MEXICO, with an efficient official staff, has an active state organization of poultrymen, affiliated with the American Poultry Association and holding successful exhibitions. This state association is promoting the poultry industry at home in a most effective manner that would do credit to some of the older and far more populous states. Will-power, persistence and application are most essential factors for success in poultry organizations.

"IDAHO, too, has reorganized and now the name is the Idaho State Poultry Breeders Association. Everything is coming along well and efforts are being made by the state association to interest all poultry breeders in the American Poultry Association and in standard-bred poultry. Successful shows are held and the A. P. A. special premiums are awarded. Increased interest is observed in the organization of 'boys and girls school poultry clubs', and the

young people in different sections are holding poultry shows, largely encouraged by the veteran, Miller Purvis.

"TEXAS has had its troubles, but things now in the great Lone Star state are working out fine. The active friends of poultry culture and the A. P. A. in that state have agreed on R. L. Penick, Stamford, as the right man to be elected president of the new state member. The election is now being held (May 17th) in charge of Walter Burton of Arlington and John D. Boone of Fort Worth. Mr. Penick's application for membership was received lately. It is endorsed by Mr. Burton and by C. P. Van Winkle. The new officers are to be elected by mail ballot and the new movement will unite all the active poultry people in the state. This means the building up of a large and influential organization that will prove of great help in a poultry-producing section second to none in all America.

"MISSOURI is another state in which poultry progress seems to be unbounded. Here there are two important associations, the Missouri State Association, with about five thousand members, and the Missouri State Branch of A. P. A. Loyal members of A. P. A. who are active and influential poultrymen in Missouri are aiming to get matters straightened out, so that eventually these two organizations will become one, in the best interests of both and of the national industry. Naturally it was not easy for A. P. A., even going as short a way as it did, to outline a plan in its new constitution, whereby the different state organizations throughout the country could get together easily and promptly. As a general rule, however, this result is being achieved—largely through the earnest work of poultrymen and women who mean business and who wish to take advantage of every opportunity to progress rapidly and reach the goal of larger poultry profit and greater influence. At some time in the near future, A. P. A. will have six to ten thousand federated members in Missouri alone.

"MAINE: We are in receipt of a letter from E. F. Hanson, of Belfast, in which he informs us that at an early date he will make the necessary effort to organize a state breeders poultry association in his home state. Maine formerly was a part of the Massachusetts Branch and is open for reorganization on the new basis. Needless to say, the officers of A. P. A. will render any and all assistance they can. We hope to be able to report at an early date that Maine has organized an aggressive and progressive state branch.

"VERMONT: In this state the hope is to get the Vermont Poultry Association, the oldest poultry organization in the commonwealth, to combine with the former branch association, now known as the Green Mountain Poultry Breeders Association. Here they are not yet agreed on some plan that will be satisfactory in regard to the payment of annual dues. They are at work on the problem—a problem that gradually is being solved by the different states, some one way and some another. A. P. A. has many loyal friends in Vermont and we look forward to an early solution of their state problem.

"COLORADO: Here full advantage is to be taken of the "home rule" provisions of the new A. P. A. Constitution. A state committee on constitution and by-laws has been appointed by the state organization and it will report in due course. Our vice-president, Arthur A. Peters, is looking after this situation and giving it his best attention. Time is required to straighten out these matters, because much of it has to be done by correspondence and it is also necessary to wait for convenient times to hold necessary meetings. Colorado, however, is active in the work and entirely loyal to A. P. A. We expect to see the membership in the Colorado State Association increase rapidly during the next few years.

"OREGON: Am glad to report that the OREGON A. P. A. Branch has changed its name to that of the Oregon Poultry Breeders Association and is solidly

on the ground, on a level road, headed in the right direction. Believe that the holding of the 40th annual convention of the A. P. A. on the Pacific Coast, at San Francisco, will lend new interest and prove of much benefit to

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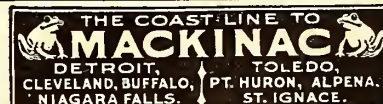
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the poultry organizations on the Coast that are federated with A. P. A., also many of those that cannot be. Oregon has come to be an important poultry state and we hope A. P. A. can be of substantial help in that territory.

"CALIFORNIA: The matter of transforming the American Poultry Association of California into a federated "Member", on the basis of our 1914 constitution, has not progressed far, because influential members do not regard the change as necessary or advisable at present. In the great poultry state of California they now have two state organizations, both of which are doing good work. Here is an immense territory to be covered and no doubt the best plan for all concerned will be worked out in the near future, provided the present plan is not generally satisfactory. When our association holds its big convention at San Francisco in November, at the time of the International Poultry Show to be held in connection with the Panama-Pacific Exposition, I have no doubt that any and all matters that may need attention will be handled in a manner satisfactory to the local poultry associations, also for the welfare of the A. P. A. California always has been loyal to the American Poultry Association and no reason exists for any change. It will be a pleasure for the officers of our association to get out there and become better acquainted, not only with Pacific Coast poultrymen, but with their interests as producers of immense quantities of poultry and eggs, both for showing and breeding purposes and for consumption.

"OHIO: The Ohio Poultry Breeders' Association, formerly the State A. P. A. Branch, now has about 4,700 members. You will be interested to know that there are between fifty and sixty poultry show associations in Ohio, with an average membership of eighty, making upwards of four thousand members. All these associations have been federated under the title 'Ohio Poultry Breeders' Association', and adding these members to the more than seven hundred A. P. A. members, gives us the banner state membership to date, as here stated. At present Ohio leads in A. P. A. member-

ship, whereas New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, with their large populations, ought to be in the lead in the rotation here named. While we are proud of our Ohio membership, as an officer of A. P. A., I shall be glad to have the three other most popular states go after this high honor and make it still more difficult for Ohio to remain at the head of the class.

50,000 Federated Members Now

In Sight.

"With the adoption of the 1907 constitution, providing for branches, the American Poultry Association took on new life and during the period since that date our association has grown from less than 800 members to an actual life membership of 6,500.

"At the Denver meeting, 1911, it was hoped that the association could and would enroll 50,000 persons in the not distant future. This estimate seemed large and impossible at that time. Now, however, it is entirely probable.

"With life and associate memberships in the states and provinces, as provided for in the 1914 Constitution, A MEMBERSHIP OF 50,000 IS SURE TO COME, and then national and state legislative bodies will gladly give proper recognition to a live stock organization that is so representative of voters and that represents so important an industry as a source of National wealth. For these broad reasons, and all they mean, organized poultrymen throughout the United States and Canada should work untiringly, unceasingly and unitedly

EAGLE BAY FARM

The above illustration shows two of the large poultry houses at Eagle Bay Farm, Silver Creek, N. Y. This farm specializes in exhibition and heavy laying S. C. White Leghorns, S. and R. C. Rhode Island Reds. A specialty is made of hatching eggs and day old chicks. At the present time a summer sale of breeding stock is in progress and some surprisingly low prices are in force.

FOR A GREATER AMERICAN POULTRY ASSOCIATION.

"S. T. Campbell, Secretary".

BIG REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

Dr. J. H. Prudhomme, Desk 6, Thurmont, Md., breeder of Campines, Blue Orpingtons, and Sussex, announces a big reduction in the price of eggs from the above varieties, in fact he is now selling eggs at two-thirds the former price. If you were disappointed in your early hatches act at once and secure a few settings of these eggs. By a little painstaking care you can still grow good chicks and have them out of harms way by the time cold weather arrives. Just bear in mind that numerous noted prize winners have been June hatched birds. Better write the Doctor today and don't fail to mention A. P. W.

MERIHUEW'S BUFF LEGHORNS.

L. E. Merihew, Marathon, N. Y., who has been a breeder of Buff Leghorns since 1898, and has produced many blue ribbon winners at prominent shows. Madison Square Garden included, will conduct a half price sale during this month. We understand that Mr. Merihew will dispose of a large number of choice birds including many fine males at one half the regular price. He guarantees all stock to be as represented and solicits inquiries from all desiring to improve their flock either in Standard requirements or in egg laying ability.



A Chance of a Life-time

To buy eggs from prize winning birds at \$5.00 per setting. Having completed my hatching this year I am offering eggs from the run of my six pens which were mated for my individual use, containing the prize winners and their ancestors of the leading shows of the world.

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SUMMER CARE OF GROWING STOCK

By W. A. Wolford, Associate Editor

(Continued from page 580)

muslin or burlap, arranged as illustrated herewith will answer the purpose very nicely.

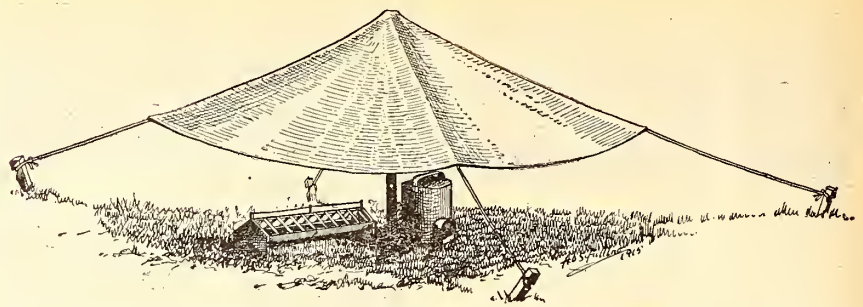
For the Small Breeder

To the back yarder or breeder with limited room the summer care of the growing chicks will prove a greater problem, for the reason that it is up to the breeder to create, as nearly as possible, range conditions in his limited runs. To do this means a large amount of work, not for a few days but all through the season, until the chicks are matured and into winter quarters.

Barren and shadeless runs will not answer your purpose. You must arrange to keep some green stuff growing all the time. Oats and rape, sowed separately or together, are excellent. Where there is insufficient yard room for this purpose a few rows of Swiss Chard in the garden patch will give an abundant supply of greens and if care is exercised and the outside leaves only are used, a constant supply may be had. There is one plan, however, that is followed extensively by small breeders and it is an excellent one too. It consists of making a frame of six or eight-inch boards, the size of the frame depending upon the size of your runs, cover one side with one-half inch mesh wire and then spade up a space of a size corresponding to the size of the frame, and sow oats or rye. Now put the frame in place, with the wire the upper side, and in a short time you will have a regular supply of green feed. The growing of grain should be permitted to grow well up through the wire before allowing the chicks access to it. The wire affords protection to the roots at all times and permits an abundant growth underneath the wire and as the chicks eat off the tops new sprouts appear.

In addition to this the balance of the runs should be frequently spaded and a small quantity of grain, preferably wheat, worked in. This gives the youngsters some inducement to scratch and work for these buried grains and at the same time gives them the necessary exercise. Plenty of exercise, a regular supply of green food and protection from the sun, all three, are most important factors in the summer care of chicks and they must be present in the right proportion if you are to succeed.

Lice and mites are an ever threatening danger and a sharp lookout should be kept for them at all times. "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" is an old adage that we can apply with full emphasis here. It is a good plan to spray the interiors of the colony houses at frequent intervals with some standard disinfectant to prevent these pests gaining a foothold. By following this method the houses are also kept in a more sanitary condition, that is, if other sanitary measures are followed and the houses are kept clean and the droppings removed regularly. It is also a wise plan to thoroughly whitewash the interiors of the colony houses when preparing them for summer use. Because they have not seen service since last season gives no assurance that lice or mites or disease germs are not lurking in the cracks and crevices.



In the summer care of chicks it is important that the water supply be kept fresh and cool and where the natural shade is lacking some provision must be made to protect the water fountains from the sun. The above illustration shows how this may be easily and quickly accomplished.

A common fault with many colony houses is too little rather than too much air. To do well your chicks must have plenty of fresh air, night and day, and your colony houses should be so constructed as to supply good ventilation without draughts. This can be accomplished by making three sides of the building tight and arranging the front so that increased ventilation can be provided as the weather becomes warmer and the chicks older.

Feeding Growing Stock

A change may now be made in the rations and should take place gradually. We should never change suddenly from one method of feeding to another. This rule not only applies to growing stock but to mature stock as well. The method followed at the Missouri Experiment Station will give good satisfaction and its simplicity makes it easy for the novice to apply. In describing this method Mr. Quisenberry states:

"When the chicks have reached the age of six weeks we then place a dry mash before them, composed of 2 parts bran, 1 part shorts and 1 part corn meal. This is placed in a hopper. It is also a good idea to mix a little fine charcoal in this ground feed, also half a pound of fine salt to every 100 pounds of the mixture. This mash is used until they are fully matured. From the time the chicks are six weeks old until maturity you can feed them equal parts cracked corn and wheat, fed in hoppers. If you cannot

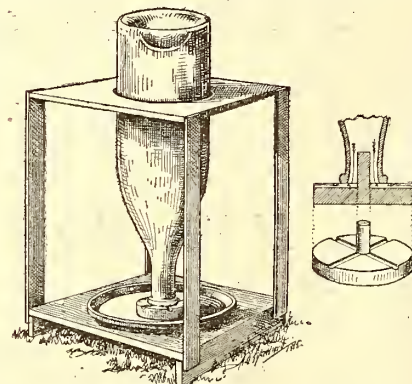
furnish your chicks with the sour milk or buttermilk, it may be necessary for you to add one-half part of high grade beef scraps to the dry mash if your chicks haven't free range and do not get a liberal supply of bugs and worms."

Hopper Feeding

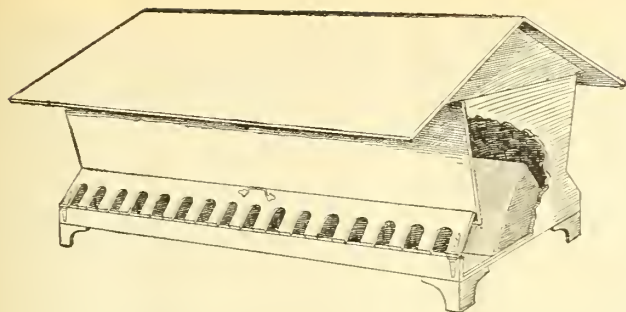
Hopper feeding has many advantages, both in care of growing stock as well as with the older fowls. Where it is intended to use the hopper method in the laying houses there is a big advantage to be gained in growing the chicks by this method. We should, however, provide the proper style of hopper. It should be so constructed as to give protection in wet weather, permit the grains or mash to feed freely and be so arranged that its contents cannot be wasted or scattered over the ground by the chicks. On a recent visit to the poultry farm of Geo. Urban, Jr., Pine Ridge, Buffalo, N. Y., we found a hopper that embodied these requirements and illustrate it herewith for the benefit of American Poultry World readers. Particular attention is called to the cone shaped arrangement at the bottom of the inside to prevent clogging; also to the guard on the outside to keep the chicks from scattering the contents. This guard may be hinged to turn back for cleaning. The hopper may also be divided by a partition in the center and one side used for mash and the other for grain.

There are many good reasons for hopper feeding but we do not think that they have been more clearly set forth than by T. E. Quisenberry who states:

"The use of hoppers for feeding both grain and dry mash after the chicks are six weeks old is a good practice. By this time they are usually placed out on free range in coops or colony houses provided for that purpose. If you continue to feed the chicks by hand when you open the houses each morning to let them out, they will wait and follow you and beg you to feed them. They fill up on grain or the feed you give them. They then sit around and wait until the noon feed, and just so at night again. The result is that they follow around after you every time you come in sight, and they are never satisfied or contented and do not hustle and get the exercise or develop as they should. But if you place all the feed in hoppers when you turn them out of the coops each morning they pay no more attention to you than if you were not there. They rush by you and on by the hoppers containing the feed and out into the clover and cornfield or orchard in search of worms, bugs, etc. They soon learn that the food is always there when they want it, and they also learn that



In the above illustration is shown a home made drinking fountain that has many good points not the least of which is its simplicity. Another point in its favor is, the water container being made of glass the interior is always visible making it necessary to observe cleanliness. Any two or four-quart bottle will do or a two-quart mason fruit jar may be substituted. A little study of the illustration will make plain its construction.



In the case of growing chicks a good dry food hopper is indispensable. To meet all requirements the hopper should give protection to the feed in stormy weather; be so arranged as to prevent waste of feed by the chicks; feed freely, that is, be so constructed that the feed will not clog and be easy of access. Such a hopper is illustrated above and can be built at home by anyone who is handy with hammer and saw.

the "early bird catches the worm" and they go in search of them first. Then they come back to the hopper and fill up on grain and dry mash. But if you hand-feed, unless you are an expert, the chicks fill up on your feed and then sit around in the shade of a tree until they see you coming in sight again. The chicks know much more about their wants than does the average inexperienced person who attempts to raise poultry. For this reason we think your results will be far more satisfactory if you feed the ration recommended above for growing stock, and feed it in a hopper and allow the chicks to help themselves after they are six weeks old. By actual test they do not eat any more where they are hopper-fed than where they are hand-fed."

In my own experience I have found it a good practice to give a moist mash three or four times a week. The chicks not only appear to grow faster but seem to keep in better appetite. On some plants a daily feed of moist mash is part of the feeding program. The same mash mixture that is fed in the hoppers is used and where milk is available it should take the place of water in the mixture. The mash should not be fed too freely, but just enough so that it will be cleaned up in a few minutes and none should ever be left around to sour and ferment. A small trough should be provided in which to feed this mash. Some poultry raisers use a smooth board as it is more easily cleaned, but to my way of thinking, this is not a good practice as the chicks, in their greed, trample over the feed and often mix a great deal of filth with it.

One thing we have not mentioned and that is the water supply. This should be generous and the fountains should be filled several times daily. There is nothing that a chick relishes any more than a drink of fresh, cool water, especially after ranging about the fields in pursuit of the elusive grasshopper. When changing the water always rinse the fountains carefully and see that they are kept clean. For range use a four-quart water bottle makes a desirable fountain. Provide a rest of wood or other material about one inch thick. Insert a wooden peg or drive a nail into the center of this to hold it in place. Into the top of this block cut channels to let the water out, make a frame for support as shown in the illustration and invert into a shallow galvanized pan.

In addition to the foregoing we should provide grit, charcoal, oyster shell and

to the ration will correct conditions that otherwise would result in serious digestive trouble. Lime is demanded by fowls of all ages and is conveniently supplied by providing oyster shells. Ground bone supplies in a very available form the ash demanded by the growing chick and is one of the most essential parts of a chick's ration. If you have never given it a trial do so at once. All of the above may be given in hoppers or mixed with the mash. The hopper, however, is preferred.

The rules laid down for cleanliness in the preceding article will apply all through the year and must be carefully followed if you reap your measure of success.

If the recommendations given here in regard to housing and feeding are carefully followed, using your own judgment as to what variations are necessary to meet the conditions under which you are working, there is no reason why you should not succeed, providing, of course, that your chicks are the vigorous kind that are produced from healthy breeding stock. A further discussion of the growing stock will appear in the July issue.

DISEASE PREVENTION AND SANITATION

By H. R. Lewis

Professor of Poultry Husbandry, New Jersey State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, N. J.

(Continued from page 576)

Keep the Poultry Houses Clean.

Clean houses and coops are essential, since the birds are rather closely confined to the house during the greater part of the year. It is essential that these be so constructed and managed that they will provide congenial environmental conditions, and be easy of disinfection. The poultry house should be so designed as to provide an abundance of fresh air and plenty of sunlight, and should be absolutely dry. These factors will materially aid the poultryman in suppressing the spread of disease and maintaining a high degree of vigor in the birds. Proper management must go together with properly constructed houses.

There are three things which require special attention in the management of poultry from a sanitary and hygienic standpoint. First, there is the proper

care of the droppings, the best rule being that they should be removed from the dropping boards at rather frequent intervals—usually twice a week. The dropping board should be kept sprinkled with an absorbent or deodorant such as gypsum or land plaster—better still, acid phosphate. In the winter, when there are long spells of damp weather and the droppings cannot dry quickly, they give off objectionable odors and it is probably better to clean them every day. Next is the care of the litter; it should be kept coarse, dry, clean and deep, the function of the litter being to hide the grain and keep the birds working for it. When the litter becomes fine and packed hard, it loses this function and hence should be frequently removed. A good plan is to start in the fall with two or three inches of straw or any good coarse, dry litter, and add to it from time to time, so that about eight inches of litter will be maintained throughout the winter. It may be desirable at frequent times to fork back the coarse straw and clean out the fine material which is sure to accumulate.

In addition to these two operations, it is necessary to make a general cleaning, at least twice a year, spring and fall, going thoroughly through each pen, cleaning out the houses, sweeping them, putting the fixtures out in the sun to air, and then spraying the interiors of the houses thoroughly with the following disinfectant solution: five quarts of cream of lime, one pint of Zenoleum, and one quart of kerosene.

This mixture should be well shaken and diluted with an equal amount of water, then applied with a force pump through a fine nozzle. Used in this way, the solution will accomplish three things more rapidly and easily than if applied with a brush.

1. A thin coat of whitewash will be evenly applied and spread with force enough to put it into all the cracks and crevices.

2. The Zenoleum will kill any disease germs which may be lurking in the house.

3. The kerosene will destroy or drive out all red mites, and to some extent, body lice. The former are easily exterminated by this spray, and the latter by means of a good lice powder in connection with the spray.

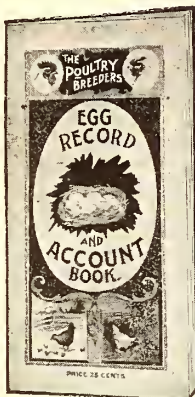
The above solution for common use is cheap, easily applied and a perfect disinfectant. It will make the house clean, which means more attractive surroundings and more healthy birds.

The fixtures should then be replaced, the floor covered with fresh clean litter, and new nesting material put in the nest.

Clean Yards and Runs Mean Clean Birds

The soil selected for the poultry plant should be of a sandy, porous nature, easily and quickly drained and thus dry and warm. The poultry houses should be built on a slope so as to obtain good water and air drainage, and they should be faced south so they will warm up quickly and get the best possible distribution of sunlight. When planning the plant, the importance of laying out good yards must be appreciated. The large yard is the best from a sanitary stand-

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**American Poultry Publishing Co.
Buffalo, N. Y.**

point. Such large areas are usually covered with grass. In roaming over such a large area, the birds cannot seriously contaminate any part except in the vicinity of the house which can be plowed frequently to correct this condition. If the houses are small and portable, they can be moved frequently to correct same.

If it is necessary to keep the birds closely confined in small yards, owing to possible injury to crops, or other causes, it should be the practice to provide double yards, each pen or flock having connection with the two yards, then, by practicing alternation of yards and rotation of crops, sanitary conditions of the poultry flock can be maintained. In laying out double yards, there are a number of plans to follow, possibly the most common of which is to have front and back yards. Another plan is to have a very large front yard, divided into small yards by a centrally located fence. Another practice which is especially applicable to long laying houses, is to have a small exercise yard in front of each pen. In front of these there should be much larger feeding yards, so placed that two exercise yards communicate to one feeding yard. Whatever type of double yard is practiced a simple form of crop rotation should be worked out which will admit of planting and feeding from three to five crops in the yards during the season. A good rotation for New York State is as follows:

In the early spring sow Canada peas and oats in one yard, while the birds are feeding on winter wheat and rye which was sowed the fall before in the other yard. Follow the winter wheat with buckwheat, and the peas and oats with soy beans, and it will be possible by changing the birds back and forth from one yard to another to provide continuous supplies of green forage. At the same time the frequent harrowing, etc., maintains the yards in a clean condition and utilizes the filth and droppings to grow the crop.

None but clean, wholesome foods should be used. Since the birds are required to consume an immense amount of food for producing a large weight of production in proportion to their size and weight, it is essential that nothing but dry, wholesome, clean food materials be fed. Cheapness in reference to poultry feeds often falls far short of economy. Moist, mouldy corn and shrunken wheat and such cheap foods should be discarded in favor of a good wholesome grain, which costs considerably more. A clean feeding practice should also be maintained when wet mashers are fed. It should be the practice to avoid leaving portions of the mash in the trough to become sour. Sour feeds will upset the digestive system of poultry more quickly than any other one thing. The litter in which the grain is fed should be kept clean, and a constant effort be made to provide the birds with the most wholesome food possible in the cleanest possible manner.

Summary

In conclusion it might be said that the health of a flock of poultry is due: first, to having naturally strong birds, endowed with plenty of inherited vitality; second, to a congenial, sanitary environ-

ment, which is made so by having dry, clean houses and clean yards; third, by keeping the birds free from parasites and watching carefully for any signs of trouble; fourth, by stamping out any possible infection when it first makes its appearance.

A clear appreciation of the nature of the common diseases and their causes will mean healthier, stronger birds and a better production, which will result in more profit from all of our poultry flocks.

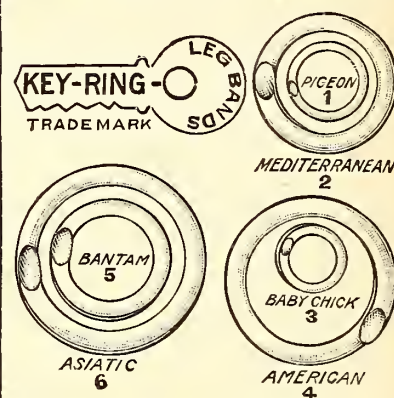


Red Sussex

Eggs at reduced prices this month. Late broods of Sussex chickens do unusually well, as they have been fall hatched for spring fattening in England for years.

F. L. Platt, Swanton, O.

**KEEPING PEN RECORDS?
MARKING for the BREEDING PENS?
MATING UP THE BREEDING PENS?
MARKING THE DAY-OLD CHICKS?**
THEN USE
'Key-Ring-O' Leg Bands



The "KEY-RING-O" Leg Band is very light—(light as a feather). Indestructible—(lasts a lifetime). Made in nine colors—(will not fade). Made in six sizes—(special sizes made to order). Easily put on (will stay on until you take them off). Quickly taken off—(without destroying the band). And, moreover, with the "KEY-RING-O" Band YOU CAN IDENTIFY BIRDS WITHOUT HANDLING.

BANDS MAILED FREE

**NO. 2 MEDITERRANEAN
NO. 4 AMERICAN
NO. 5 BANTAM
NO. 6 ASIATIC**

100.....75c	25.....30c
50.....50c	12.....15c

Write for new prices on larger quantities

**NO. 1 PIGEON
NO. 3 DAY-OLD CHICK**

100.....50c	25.....20c
50.....35c	12.....10c

Write for new prices on larger quantities

Send 7 2c Stamps for Sample
15 Bands

**BE SURE AND LET US KNOW
THE COLOR AND SIZE OF
BANDS YOU WANT**

All Bands are made in the following colors: Black, White, Dark Blue, Pink, Light Blue, Red, Green, Yellow, Purple.

**NEWELL & GORDINIER
Manufacturers**

Department A, TROY, N. Y.



POULTRY FIELD DAY, JULY, 1914, AT MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, AMHERST

The above illustration shows a portion of the assemblage of poultrymen attending the second annual Poultry Convention at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Mass. This was one of the largest and most enthusiastic gathering of poultrymen ever brought together and the success of this meeting gave assurance of the permanence of the annual event. In 1913 over 500 persons were present; last year the attendance exceeded 700. It is expected that even a larger attendance will take place this summer. (See page 605).

GOVERNMENT WORK FOR POULTRY

(Continued from page 608)

which it has promoted and I, for one, shall take a keen personal interest in watching this department grow and develop.

"Yours faithfully,

"W. A. Brown,
"Chief of Poultry Division".

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL
COLLEGE, DEPARTMENT OF
POULTRY HUSBANDRY,

"Manhattan, Kansas, May 15, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"I am much interested in your letter under date of May 10th. It has been a matter of regret to me that our poultry press has been so largely local in its influence, or perhaps provincial, to be more accurate. This is true to a certain extent of the general agricultural press also, though there are two or three papers that are read by the best and most progressive farmers throughout the United States. The Orange Judd publications are an example and others could be easily cited.

"This department will be very glad to co-operate with you by furnishing something now and then for your Government Work for Poultry Department. My only regret is that from our standpoint I take it that the larger part of the American Poultry World circulation will be in the east and that the same material is not to appear, at the same time, in your Reliable Poultry Journal for the central states.

"Wishing you abundant success in your undertaking, I am,

"Cordially yours,

"Wm. A. Lippincott,
"Professor of Poultry Husbandry".

MISSOURI STATE POULTRY EX-
PERIMENT STATION,

"Mountain Grove, Mo., May 14, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Your circular letter of May 10th has just been received, also a copy of the May issue of the American Poultry World. As to this May issue, I must say it certainly is a good one, for it contains numerous articles which are easily understood and that are instructive to the average person.

"In regard to the arrangement of the departments of American Poultry World, I am very much pleased with them and believe that it will be an advantage not only to the reader, but to the contributor also, because where the departments are classified the contributors will put forth greater efforts to furnish the best and most reliable information obtainable, whereas if the

contributor knows that his article is to go 'any old place' in a paper or magazine—among articles, for example, that are written in a haphazard manner, he is far more apt to become careless himself.

"Let me assure you that I am always ready to assist in any way I can to promote more and better poultry.

"Very truly yours,

"C. T. Patterson,

"Professor in Charge of the Experimental and Extension Departments".

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF
PLANT INDUSTRY, WASH-
INGTON, D. C.,

In Co-operation with Clemson Agricultural College,

"Clemson College, S. Car., May 19, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"I have your letter of the 10th inst., which was forwarded from Washington. I am now a member of the faculty of Clemson College and am also conducting demonstration work under the Leyer Educational Fund. Please address me at Clemson College.

"May issue of American Poultry World not yet at hand, but I shall be glad to look it over and hope to be able to write you in regard to the new department, 'Government Work for Poultry'. I have always felt that such a department could be of great help to poultrymen generally and to instructors and investigators, and I am glad the 'World' has set aside liberal space for the discussion of what is being done.

"Yours very truly,

"Frank C. Hare,

"Poultry Husbandman".

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
DEPARTMENT OF POULTRY HUS-
BANDRY,

J. O. Linton,

"East Lansing, Mich., May 21, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"I received your circular letter of May 10th relative to improvements in the American Poultry World and since that time I have received a copy of May issue.

"I heartily approve your venture and hope there may be a continuation of such work.

"I shall be glad to lend my personal co-operation as well as that of the department toward these interests and hope you will feel free to call on us for anything special if we are not responsive when you desire.

"With personal regards for yourself and best wishes for the success of the new department, I am,

"Very truly yours,

J. O. Linton".

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE,
DEPARTMENT OF POULTRY,

"Guelph, Canada, May 15, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. We receive the American Poultry World regularly and appreciate same.

"If we can do anything to help along the work you suggest, we shall be glad to do it.

"Very truly yours,

"W. R. Graham,

"Professor of Poultry Husbandry".
MAINE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT
STATION,

Chas. D. Woods, Director,

"Orono, Maine, May 17, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"I have your letter of May 10th in regard to the new department in the American Poultry World. I may say that my copy of the May number has not yet come to hand, but undoubtedly will do so within a few days.

"I congratulate you on the starting of this new department. It seems to me that it will be a splendid thing and let me say that you may count on my hearty support.

"Very truly yours,

"Raymond Pearl,

"Biologist in Charge".

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE,

Bureau of Animal Industry, Local Office,
"Lexington, Ky., May 17, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Your letter of the 10th inst. at hand. Have read your letter carefully and I believe that this new department should be a very interesting and helpful one.

"Beg to say I am not receiving copies of the American Poultry World, therefore I would esteem it a favor if I were placed on your mailing list.

"Yours very sincerely,

"H. W. Rickers,

"State Director, Poultry Club Work".

BARGAINS IN REDS.

F. W. C. Almy, proprietor Red Feather Farm, Tiverton Four Corners, Rhode Island, whose "Champion Sensation" and "Red Prince" strains of Rhode Island Reds have produced many noted winners, is offering bargains in both combs that are well worthy of investigation. Mr. Almy has a large flock to select from and can supply you with either first class breeding birds or specimens that you can rest assured will land you among the winners at next season's shows. Just drop him a line describing your wants and he will quote you rock bottom prices. Better do it today as promptness will insure you early selection. Kindly mention A. P. W.

RIGHT USE OF RHODE ISLAND RED "SPORTS"

PART I.

By Grant M. Curtis, Editor

(Continued from page 583)

out telling the readers of his printed matter that the bird at the head of the pen is a Rose Comb sport and not a line-bred Single Comb Rhode Island Red, representing an established strain of the Single Comb variety of this breed.

Following is the letter that Mr. Denny prepared, also as many replies to same as we have room for in this issue, said replies being published in the order in which they were received by us:

"Buffalo, N. Y., April 23, 1915.

Dear Sir:

"What is your opinion in regard to the using of Single Comb 'sports' of Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds for breeding and exhibition purposes?

"Is it safe and right to use a Single Comb 'sport' from Rose Comb Reds in Single Comb matings, if such a 'sport' is a male and to offer hatching eggs from such a mating without advising purchasers of the 'sport' origin of the head of the pen?

"Taking into consideration that improvement in Standard poultry is the result of careful and systematic line breeding and proper consideration of related blood lines, do you think it would be advisable to use such an out-cross?

"Is it a frequent practice among Rhode Island Red breeders to use Single Comb 'sports' from Rose Combs either in the show room, or in the breeding yard?

"What result, in the way of real improvement, could be expected from a mating of this sort? Would there be liable to be any bad effects? If so, what would they be, in your opinion?

"Would it, in your opinion, be taking an unfair advantage of other exhibitors to show such a 'sport', knowing it to be entered for competition to win prizes?

"And if prizes were won on these 'sports' when entered as Single Combs, do you consider it to be fair to the buying public to advertise this winning as being awards made in Single Comb Rhode Island Reds?

"In addition to yourself, am sending these questions to a number of other prominent Rhode Island Red breeders, with a view to learning their ideas on the subject, the answers to be published in the June number of American Poultry World.

Yours very truly,

"American Poultry Publishing Co.,

W. C. Denny,

"Associated Editor".

Reply From President of the Rhode Island Red Club of America.

The author of the following letter, C. C. Kaufmann, of the firm of Kaufmann & Windheim, Nutley, N. J., is president of the Rhode Island Red Club of America, the largest specialty poultry club in the world, having a membership of nearly two thousand. Messrs. Kaufmann & Windheim breed the Rose Comb variety only:

"Nutley, N. J., April 26, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"The following is in reply to your letter of the 24th inst.:

"Question No. 1: My opinion regarding the breeding of Single Comb Rhode Island Reds that have sported from Rose Combs is that it is safe breeding and will improve the Single Combs in certain qualifications. As to showing, it matters not how the bird was bred—either Single or Rose Comb—so long as he looks the part and is the part. Many of the greatest Single Comb winners, in fact the majority, are Rose Comb sports.

"Question No. 2: It is just as safe and just as fair to offer eggs from a pen of Single Comb birds which is made up of pullets that were bred from Single Combs and a male that has sported from Rose Combs. It is not necessary to advise customers of this fact.

"Question No. 3: I certainly believe that such an outcross will not affect the offspring. I would not advise picking a Single Comb that was bred from a poor Rose Comb flock. My opinions are based with the understanding that the birds to be used—Single or Rose Comb bred—are from line-bred stock handled and known through and through by 'line-bred fanciers'.

"Question No. 4: It is very common for Single Comb breeders to show and to breed Single Comb Rhode Island Reds that are Rose Comb-bred. Rarely does a Rose Comb breeder introduce Single Comb blood into his flock. If he does it is through ignorance. You cannot improve a Rose Comb flock through the use of Single Combs. The proposition does not work both ways, simply on account of comb. A Rose Comb breeder wants to get away from Single Combs and if he uses Single Combs he will naturally get a great majority of these in his young stock. A Single Comb bred from Rose Combs will hardly ever throw a Rose Comb, hence the Single Comb man can use them. Rose Combs of any variety will throw Single Combs, but Single Combs will hardly ever throw Rose Combs.

"Question No. 5: The results in the way of improvement, or what bad effects would come about, would be only through the quality as to color or type on either side. Nothing detrimental would come through the mixing of the Single and Rose Comb-bred birds.

"Question No. 6: It surely is not 'unfair' to show a Rose Comb-bred Single Comb. 'Everybody is doing it now'.

"Question No. 7: It is fair to the buying public to advertise such birds and the results that customers will get will prove to them that it is a fair system. Rose Comb-bred Single Combs as a rule possess better color than Single Comb-bred Single Combs and the customers would gain thereby in color.

"Question No. 8: The only unfair system—a system that many combination Rose and Single Comb breeders use—that should be stopped is the mixing of Rose and Single Comb matings and selling the eggs as Rose Combs. Many breeders use this system, trusting to luck that a few Single Comb pullets mated to a Rose Comb male will throw something great—but what they do not know. They being breeders and advertisers of both Rose and Single Combs, can use the youngsters to profit whether they come Single or Rose, or half and half, or about ninety per cent. Single Combs as they would come, but the customer who buys these eggs for straight Rose Comb stock is, in the slang of the day, 'stung'."

"Very respectfully yours,

"C. C. Kaufmann,

"For Kaufmann & Windheim".

Readers of A. P. W. will appreciate Mr. Kaufmann's frankness. Whether or not the "Red" breeders who have built up prize-winning strains of the Single Comb variety, will agree with him, or allow his statements to go unchallenged, remains to be seen. We refer particularly in this case to breeders who handle the Single Combs only.

Report From an Exclusive Breeder of the Single Comb Variety.

"Rising Sun, Ind., April 26, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Referring to your late favor, regarding the use of Single Comb 'sports' from the Rose Comb Rhode Island Red as breeders and show birds, would say that I have had but little personal experience along this line.

"Have always had a bit of hesitancy in following this practice and then, too, not being a breeder of Rose Combs I have not had the temptations that those have who handle both combs. I have never tried only three or four females

and never used a male directly from Rose Comb mating that I remember of.

"The reason that has brought this practice about is this: A few years ago there was a family of Rose Combs that had a darker and more even color than most any strains of Single Combs to be found, so a good many breeders of Single Combs saw an opportunity of strengthening their color from some of these birds and to do so there was a demand for the S. C. sports from these strongly colored R. C. Reds. Must say here, though, that the Rose Comb breeders in general were very anxious to get the strong type and size which the Single Comb breeders were producing.

"I was fortunate to have equally as strong color as any of the Rose Combs could give me, so have not resorted to this practice further than stated above.

"I have seen very good results come from such practice and think that a few years past the Single Comb color in many instances was improved, but aside from this I could see nothing to be gained and at present if the classes will be carefully observed in most any of the big shows there are more high-class specimens to be found among the Single Combs than among the Rose Combs, so what is there to be gained by following such a practice?

"There is one other benefit claimed to be gained: That the combs can be slightly reduced in size many times by using one of these sports, but this is a matter of selection, practically the same as if care is taken to use a very low S. C. bird for the same result. Some of these sports, too, produce a great many side sprigs when mated with S. C. birds, so I am told by others who have had more experience than I.

"It has not always seemed fair to me that these sports should be entered in our shows in the S. Comb class. Often I have seen exclusive Rose Comb breeders enter two of three of these sports in S. C. class and take the prizes from some S. C. breeder when they could not gain much of anything by it themselves.

"But this cannot be controlled and the S. C. breeders, being able to stand on their own quality, I would say that there is no unfair advantage taken in showing these sports for they are S. C. birds and do not produce any Rose Combs when mated to Single Comb birds.

"Yours very truly,

"B. H. Scranton".

Views of Well-known Poultryman Who Breeds Both Varieties.

"Seville, Ohio, April 27, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Replying to your letter of April 23rd, relative to mating Rhode Island Reds, as regards using S. C. sports from R. C. matings, will undertake to answer your questions the best I can.

"I have never used a Single Comb Rhode Island Red 'sport' for breeding purposes, for the reason that I do not believe it to be the proper way to improve and build up a strain. I understand that some R. C. Red breeders did introduce S. C. Rhode Island Red blood to improve size and obtain narrow combs, but have it only from hearsay and cannot verify same. I DO KNOW, HOWEVER, THAT THE BEST R. C. REDS THROW A GOOD NUMBER OF S. C. SPORTS.

"I think it a bad practice to use R. C. sports to improve S. C. Reds and that such matings should be more for experimental purposes and not for selling eggs from. I think the results from such matings would tend to throw unsightly combs and side sprigs. As a whole I think the practice is bad and really is conducive of no good results.

"I do not think the best breeders of S. C. Rhode Island Reds in this country use R. C. sports in their matings. In fact, from conversations I have had with several of them, I know they do not and can say it is not a common practice among the better breeders in this country. Such breeders as Mr. Rankin, Mr. Tompkins, Mr. Crowthers, Mrs. Langford and others of their reputation, I know do not resort to such

methods to attain results, but are breeding as carefully along correct lines as E. B. Thompson is with his Barred Rocks or D. W. Young with S. C. White Leghorns, and for this reason the Rhode Island Red alley at the shows is each year just a little warmer for each of us.

"I do not and never did think it was fair and sportsmanlike to show R. C. sports in the Single Comb class and all such practices should be discouraged by judges throwing out these specimens whenever possible. We think the American Poultry Association would do well to take stringent measures at an early meeting to discourage and stop this practice.

In conclusion I will say that I have been told that one of the fastest cock birds ever shown in America was an R. C. sport and also was told by good authority that he was worthless as a breeder.

"Fraternally yours,
A. A. Carver".

Longfield Poultry Farm, as Before Stated, Breeds Only the Rose Comb Variety

The following letter is from the Mr. Williamson from whose Rose Comb strain and flock came the egg that produced the Single Comb male on which Mr. Harrison won first prize, two years in succession, at the Coliseum Show, Chicago:

"Bluffton, Indiana, April 28, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"In reply to your letter, will take the questions in the order you ask them and give you my ideas of this matter.

"I consider it safe to use a sport from Rose Comb matings in Single Comb matings. In offering eggs for sale from such a mating I do not think the seller is doing the purchaser any more injustice than he would if he had purchased a Single Comb bird of another strain, and placed it in the mating and offered eggs for sale without stating that a purchased bird was in the mating.

"Inasmuch as such outcrosses have proven very satisfactory and resulted in marked improvement in the hands of some of our best and most careful breeders, I would say that such crosses are advisable if made by an experienced and competent breeder.

"It is a common practice for breeders of Single Combs to use these sports, both in the show room and breeding pen. Rose Comb breeders do not use Rose Combs thrown from Singles as, so far as I know, no Rose Combs are ever thrown by Single Combs. The natural breeding tendency seems to be positive toward Single Combs and negative toward Rose Combs. This I think accounts for the fact that sports may be used safely by Single Comb breeders.

"In the majority of cases sports are used for the improvement of color rather than shape or size.

"I do not think it would be taking any advantage of another exhibitor to show such a sport. In every show there are purchased birds and I take the stand that one has as much right to purchase a sport and show it as any other bird. If it's a worthy specimen, is it not as true a Rhode Island Red as any in the show? Its comb bars it from the Rose Comb class; therefore it is not entitled to be shown in the Single Comb class?

"There is no rule of the A. P. A. or in the Standard of Perfection that I know of by which you could bar such a bird, even though the owner stated at the start of the show that he was showing a sport. First pullet at the 1911 Chicago Coliseum was a sport, I understand, and no effort was made by the Rose Comb breeder who exhibited her to claim anything else. The same is true of the cock bird on which Mr. Harrison has won the past two seasons at this show. He won 1st at the recent show and I believe the judges, show management and all competitors knew he was a sport, but there was no complaint about the matter from any one.

"I consider it as fair to the buying public to advertise such premiums as are won on sports as being awards, on Single Combs as it is to advertise the winnings of any purchased bird without stating the fact that he is a purchased bird.

"I BASE MY OPINIONS ON THE FACT THAT I AM THOROUGHLY CONVINCED, BOTH BY MY OWN EXPERIENCE WHEN BREEDING SINGLE COMBS A FEW YEARS AGO AND BY THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHER CAREFUL BREEDERS, THAT A SPORT CROSSED ON BIRDS OF SINGLE COMB PARENTAGE WILL PRODUCE AS HIGH A PER CENT. OF GOOD SINGLE COMBS AS IF HIS PARENT STOCK HAD BEEN OF PURE SINGLE COMB BLOOD.

"I am very glad to see you taking this matter up and trust it will result in a better understanding of the entire question and of just what is right in the use and showing of such birds.

"Yours truly,
"D. K. Williamson".

Mr. Almy Never Has Tried It.

"Tiverton-Four-Corners, R. I.,

April 28, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"As I never knowingly have bred or exhibited an S. C. 'sport' from R. C. Reds, I do not feel that I am in a position to throw any light on the questions you have asked.

"Sincerely,
"F. W. C. Almy".

As is well-known to A. P. W. readers, Mr. Almy is an extensive and successful breeder of both the Rose and Single Comb varieties, winning high honors at

Boston and elsewhere. Evidently he believes in keeping the two varieties separately in his strains and breeding pens.

From the Secretary-Treasurer of the Rhode Island Red Club of America

The author of the following letter, W. H. Card, is an experienced judge of Rhode Island Reds, both varieties, having served in this capacity for years in the New England and other eastern states.

"Manchester, Conn., April 28, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Your questions of the 24th are answered below in regular order.

"Question 1: I can see no harm in using a Single Comb sport from Rose Comb blood for exhibition purposes, nor for breeding purposes. Some of the best and most prominent strains of R. I. Reds (S. C. Reds) have been enhanced to a high degree in stamina and color value by the use of an R. C. sport, or even an R. C. sire on S. C. blood.

"Right at this point let it be realized that an R. I. Red is an R. I. Red and nothing else, regardless of comb and it can be classed as legitimate to use a high-class, prepotent male regardless of comb, if by so doing one can improve and build up a strain of R. I. Reds to an A. No. 1 plane of show requisites and utility capabilities.

"Question 2: There is no real danger from such a male, as the Rose Comb tendencies are almost entirely submerged by the third generation, but the breeder should state, in all fairness

FOREST HILL POULTRY YARDS QUALITY WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Exhibition combined with extra utility make my strain the most profitable to all.

Write me your wants, I can satisfy you.

A. G. SPAHR,

Box 120,

XENIA, OHIO

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY

D. W. YOUNG'S STRAIN

3000 breeders on free farm range drinking from never failing streams as nature intended.

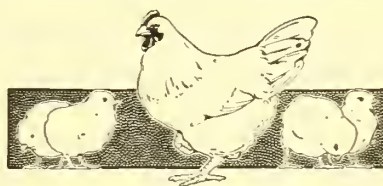
Entire plant buttermilk fed. Hatching eggs on a days notice \$4.00 per 100 balance of season.

Baby chicks \$9.00 per 100 for June. Capacity 10,000 a week. My book "Profits in Poultry

Keeping Solved" free with all \$10 orders. Shows where the money is. Circular free.

EDGAR BRIGGS, Box 31, PLEASANT VALLEY, N. Y.

*These youngsters
ought to be laying
(or crowing) six
months from now.*



Will they? That depends on their feed.

Now is the time to give them a sturdy start. Do it with a well-balanced ration—a feed that is easy to digest like—

H-O Steam-Cooked Chick Feed

Try it out on one brood. Watch them go for it. Watch them grow for it! We believe that you'll get results that may prove a little surprising to you. This steam-cooked chick feed is a wonder-worker for making feeble chicks sturdy.

Write for free sample, prices and descriptive folder.

The H-O COMPANY
MILLS:
BUFFALO, N. Y.

JOHN J. CAMPBELL,
General Sales Agent,
HARTFORD, CONN.

to purchaser, that such a sport has been used in his yards; yet by so doing he would not hurt his sales among people who know Reds.

"Question 3: To use an R. C. sport on S. C. blood is not an outcross in the strict sense of its meaning. It would be out-breeding, not out-crossing. To out-cross is to mate specimens of two different breeds, or varieties of entirely different characteristics; whereas the Reds have only one difference and that is in comb. This question is supported by questions 1 and 2.

"Question 4: Perhaps not a practice, but many good breeders have no conceptions against doing it.

"Question 5: The improvement would be according to the individual used, but most apparent in the third generation. The only bad effects would be an occasional Rose Comb, which would not be debarred from competition if worthy.

"Question 6: No, such entries are generally expected in Red exhibits.

"Question 7: Hypocrisy in advertising is unfair always. In this case there is no need for deceiving the public. Suppose, for instance, a few Rose Combs and more Single Combs come from one mating. What is there in our Book of Laws to debar either from show room or awards even if facts of breeding are known and why should there be any quibble over the fact? They are Reds in all but a bit of flesh on the head called a comb, every other characteristic being exactly alike.

"Among the best pullets out this season in the east were two full sisters, yet one was a winner several times in Rose Comb competition and the other kept pace as a winner in Single Comb competition and their prizes rightfully belonged to them because each filled every requirement of the laws and class, as regards shape, color and comb. As a judge, I would be obliged to place the awards according to merit, even if I had positive knowledge of the dual breeding. A refusal to do so could not be supported by any Standard law.

"Yours fraternally,
W. H. Card,
Sec. R. I. Red Club of America".

From An Exclusive Breeder of Rose Comb Variety.

"Wyanet, Ill., April 29, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

Question No. 1: "All right in some cases.

Question No. 2: "I think the progeny would all be Single Combs and cannot see that it would do any harm.

Question No. 3: "It might be all right in some cases, but would be a chance mating.

Question No. 4: "I think it is.

Question No. 5: "I would not want to use a Single Comb 'sport' in a Rose Comb mating.

Question No. 6: "Not as long as the majority of breeders are in the habit of showing such sports.

"Yours very truly,
"Dr. Frank Reid".

Mr. Dutton Is a Successful Breeder of Both Varieties.

"Newfane, N. Y., May 2, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Yours of the 23rd received and carefully noted, and will give you my experience for the last three years in regard to Single Comb sports from Rose Combs.

"Niagara Chief, the bird in cut on this sheet, is Single Comb sport bred from Rose Comb blood. He will be three years old in May, this making the third year I have bred this bird, and each year I have bred him both ways—that is, I have mated him to both Rose and Single Comb females at the same time and used trap nests, so I knew just which female the egg was from. Have set the eggs separate and marked the chicks when hatched, and this bird, bred to Single Comb females of Single Comb blood, has produced every chick a Single Comb, and I have bred these Single Comb chicks when grown up for two years and they

have produced every chick a Single Comb; therefore, after this experience of breeding this bird for three years, I consider it perfectly safe and fair and honest to show Single Comb sports as Single Combs, and to sell eggs for hatching or their chicks for breeding purposes, but I have never bred this bird to Single Comb female sports and would not advise it, as it might not do so breed, and I understand that there are some large Single Comb breeders using Single Comb sports and I do know that I have refused very large offers for this bird from Single Comb breeders.

"On the other side, in breeding this bird to Rose Combs of Rose Comb blood, he has produced 75 per cent. Rose Comb or more, and bred to some Rose Comb females he produces every chick a Rose Comb, and I have bred some of these Rose Comb chicks and they have produced Rose Combs, and when I am at the shows and this bird is spoken of I never hesitate to tell everybody that he is a sport from Rose Comb blood, and then I have refused many orders for eggs for both Single and Rose Comb eggs from the pen headed by this bird, but I did not accept the orders for the reason that I do not sell eggs for hatching, but I have so many calls for eggs that I may sell a few sittings another year.

"As to the real improvement in breeding Reds, it makes no difference whether they are Single or Rose Combs, either crossed or bred straight, the improvement must depend on the blood lines and the individuals being properly mated. You must have the proper blood to begin with and then the birds must be properly mated for good results. Show birds can be produced and

are produced from birds that are not show birds, provided you have the blood and properly mate them.

"Yours very truly,
"E. M. Dutton".

Single Comb Reds Do Not "Throw" Rose Comb Birds.

"Buffalo, N. Y., May 3, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"Having been a breeder of Single Comb Reds exclusively for five years only and not having developed therefrom any 'Rose Comb sports' I have not formed an opinion in regard to the use of 'sports' for breeding or exhibition purposes.

"EXPERIMENTS, HOWEVER, CARRIED ON BY MYSELF TO DETERMINE HOW LONG IT WOULD TAKE TO BREED OUT COMB DEFECTS, MAY BE OF INTEREST AS BEARING ON THIS SUBJECT.

"A Single Comb male bird to female with side sprigs on comb gave offspring with side sprigs for four successive generations.

"A female with a defect in the iris of the eye, one eye showing round pupil, the other oval like a cat's eye, came in four successive generations. First, second and third generation it came in left eye; the fourth in right eye.

"I tried a mongrel female with top knot; the tuft came in three generations. In each of the above cases my experiments ceased without breeding out the defect.

"Other experiments to determine breeding for comb gave these results: "A Rose Comb male with Single Comb female gave Single Comb offspring.

"A Single Comb male with Rose Comb female gave Rose Comb offspring with

SANDS' S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Now booking orders, for Pullets for Sept. and October delivery at \$12 to \$18 per dozen. Some fine yearling males and females at bargain prices. All sired by males from high producing dams.

LEROY E. SANDS' POULTRY FARM,

Box W.

HAWLEY, PA.

Lee's Lice Killer and Germozone



save a lot of time and trouble in the care of poultry. You don't have to be all the time worrying about whether the chickens are getting lousy,—whether or not the water pans are sanitary,—whether germs are floating around in food or drink. Plain dirt never hurt chickens,—it's the vermin and the germs.

If you will keep the droppings cleaned away, paint the roosts with Lee's Lice Killer once a week and give a little Germozone in the water pans two or three times a week and feed a reasonable variety, including vegetables, your chickens will thrive and will give you lots of eggs.

Lee's Lice Killer does triple duty—it gets the mites on the roosts, the lice on the chickens' bodies and the scaly leg parasite.

Germozone does more than triple work. It purifies the water and it also purifies the food in the crop. It prevents the drinking water contagion from sick to well birds. It keeps the bowels regular. It counteracts musty or spoiled food. It is a ready remedy for colds, roup, canker, bowel complaint.

Prices Lee's Lice Killer, \$.35 \$.60 \$1.00. Germozone, \$.25 \$.50 \$1.00

Sold by dealers generally.

Made by GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 18,

Omaha, Nebr.

Manufacturers of Lee's Egg Maker, Mandy Lee Incubator, etc.

improvement in spike and rounded points. This I have observed on Single Comb birds that I have suspected of 'sport' origin—that the comb did not conform too closely to shape of head. The two last mentioned experiments were for one generation only.

"YOU MAY DRAW YOUR OWN CONCLUSIONS FROM THESE EXPERIMENTS, AS TO THE SAFETY OF USING A SINGLE COMB 'SPORT' MALE IN SINGLE COMB MATINGS.

"Line breeding has always spelled to me, 'Buy of me' and as I have already gone on record as favoring outbreeding I will further add that it is safer to try out the new blood before introducing it into your best matings. In other words, prepare the way. I always reserve a few of my older birds in case I make an error in mating, so that I can go back and pick up the threads.

"I have observed that most Rose Combs have a richer coloring and deeper red eye, also a somewhat different shape than is pictured in the Standard and that cuts of recent Single Comb winners have this Standard shape and an old adage says, 'You might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion'.

"I do think that deviation from hard and fast rules is making for progress, but lessons gleaned from progression in the vegetable kingdom teach us that breeding from the most nearly perfect specimens and, in turn, SELECTION OF SPECIMENS APPROACHING AN IDEAL, have borne marvelous results. I prefer to await results or the latter method.

"I know of some breeders who use the Single Comb 'sport'. I think there would be some bad results from such an outcross, but in the hands of a skillful breeder great good might result.

"I do not consider exhibiting a 'sport' specimen as taking an unfair advantage of other exhibitors, BUT I DO CONSIDER IT VERY UNFAIR TO UNDO A MAN'S CAREFUL WORK OF YEARS BY SELLING HIM SUCH STOCK AND EGGS FOR HATCHING WITHOUT ADVISING HIM OF THE 'SPORT' ORIGIN.

"I shall look forward with interest to the replies of other breeders to your questions. I hope my reply may be of some help.

"Yours very truly,
A. M. Lockwood".
"333 Downing St."

TEST YOUR FENCING

Ernest C. Bishoff.

For some time past there have been complaints as to the lasting qualities of wire fencing. The trouble seems to be that the galvanizing did not wear as well as on wire fence bought in previous years. For the benefit of the readers who buy wire fencing and are compelled to accept the word of the maker as to the quality, I give a test taken from the Western Union Telegraph Co. specifications:

"The wire will be plunged into the saturated solution of sulphate of copper, permitted to remain one minute, and then wiped clean. This process will be performed four times. If the wire appears black after the fourth immersion it shows that the zinc has not been all removed and that the galvanizing is well done; but if it has a copper color the iron is exposed, showing that the zinc is too thin."

The saturated solution of sulphate of copper (commonly called blue stone) is made by putting as much blue stone in water as will be dissolved. There is no harm if some blue stone remains undissolved.

This test can be made very easily at the time of purchasing the wire fence—by cutting off a piece of wire and dipping it into a small bottle filled with the solution.

It might be well to try some fencing that you have on hand now, and note the difference between that which you have had a long time and fencing recently purchased.

HOT WEATHER INCREASES DANGER TO POULTRY

Hot weather is coming on and the poultry raiser should realize that it brings increased dangers to his flock unless they are properly cared for.

Warm weather quickly sours or decomposes the food. "More young chicks die from overfeeding and sour, fermenting, decomposed feed than from any other cause," says the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Farmers' Bulletin, No. 305.

In regard to water the same bulletin says: "Fresh water in clean, uncontaminated vessels should be kept constantly within reach of the chickens, especially during hot weather."

Now most bowel trouble is caused by musty, spoiled or improper food. Also most contagious diseases are spread through the food and drink, for the chickens drink from the same vessel and eat from the floor. Since warm weather encourages and multiplies germs and hastens fermentation and decomposition, it follows that special care must be taken in regard to both food and drink during the summer time.

Germozone is the great preventive

remedy against dangers from water and food. It counteracts bowel trouble due to musty, sour or spoiled food and it wards off germ contagion through infected food and drink. It is an antiseptic and germ killer. It purifies the drinking water and the food taken before or after drinking.

Uncle Sam, in Bulletin No. 305, suggests cleaning the drinking vessels every day in hot weather with boiling water. Germozone is simpler and better. Better because it kills germs in the vessel all day, whereas in the case of cleaning the vessel with boiling water, some sick chicken may put germs in the drinking water five minutes later.

Incidentally, chickens are much less liable to disease, at any season of the year, if they are kept free from lice. Lee's Lice Killer will rid the poultry house and poultry of lice and mites. Paint or spray it on the roasts, etc.—no dusting, dipping or greasing. * * Geo. H. Lee, President, Geo. H. Lee Co., Omaha, Neb.

Note. — Mr. Lee, who for many years the country over has been noted as a manufacturer of poultry remedies, is his own chief chemist. He recently made a discovery which interested the government very much, and at the request of Uncle Sam he has consented to make some experiments in his laboratories for government purposes. He has been appointed temporarily a special government chemist.

Mr. Lee's latest product is Lee's Liquid Shampoo, which is meeting with great success wherever it is introduced.

MERIHAW'S BUFF LEGHORNS HALF PRICE THIS MONTH

Buy your male birds now. Bred to lay large white eggs. Winners at Madison Square Garden for years.
L. E. MERIHAW, MARATHON, N. Y.

Sunnybrook Farm White Wyandottes

Win best display at Buffalo, 1914, 1st cock, 3rd, 4th hen, 2nd cockerel, 3rd young pen, 1st old pen. This strain has been winning for years and is reliable. We never had better pens mated. Our COLUMBIAN WYANDOTTES are unsurpassed. Four out of five firsts at N. Y. State Fair this season. Utility WHITE LEGHORNS that are heavy layers and have NO BARRON or FOREIGN blood. Eggs that will hatch. Address

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Bred in the best blood lines to produce a great exhibition and egg laying strain.

Our Madison Square Garden Winnings—1st pen, 1st and 3rd pullet, 2nd cockerel (4 entries). Eggs for hatching, fertility guaranteed, \$3.00 and \$5.00 per setting. Cockerels \$5.00 upwards. Pullets \$3.50 upwards. Write for catalogue and mating list.

BRUCECROFT POULTRY FARMS, The Home of Orpingtons, LYNBROOK, N. Y.



MOORE BROS.

S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS

Exhibition Stock now ready. Grasp the opportunity to secure stock from one of the greatest winning strains of Leghorns in America. Farm raised, healthy, vigorous. They lay as well as win. Our free catalogue gives full information with description of our 12 matings. Send for copy to-day. Remember that we can supply you with layers or winners.

"You can win with our Strain"

MOORE BROS., Box W, MOSCOW, N. Y.



The above cockerel winner of second prize at the recent Boston Show was a specimen possessing individual merits to be found in only the most carefully bred flocks. He had excellent breast color considering his purity of hackle while his wing flights and secondaries were well barred throughout. Although not fully matured when this picture was taken he showed indications of profuse tail coverts of excellent barring and color and should make a valuable breeder. He was a medium sized bird with plenty style and action carrying a fairly low well spread tail. The above picture is a faithful likeness of him, which also shows a well formed, evenly serrated comb and smooth lobes and wattles.—A. O. Schilling

Head Lice Menace Late Hatched Chickens

Head lice kill many late hatched baby chicks according to Professor J. G. Halpin of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. Many persons attribute the losses to all sorts of diseases, when a careful scrutiny would reveal the head swarming with lice. A small magnifying glass will help distinguish the vermin. There are no particular symptoms which indicate infestation, other than a general lack of thrift.

A good remedy is four parts of vaseline or lard mixed with one part of blue ointment. The top of the head should be well greased at intervals of a week. It is better, however, not to wait for the lice but to carefully grease every chick when hatched.

Separate Chickens of Different Ages

Separate chickens into lots according to their size as soon as they are turned out. This applies especially to those in brooders. If this is not done the small ones never get a chance, and the attendant only becomes worried at the eager, "greedy" big ones that gobble up all the food before the little ones get near. The result of the worry is that the attendant actually gets impatient with the larger ones, who are doing their very best, in their own ideal manner, of preparing themselves for market, and he drives them off, whereas he should give them as much as they will eat, and have the

little ones in another pen where he can feed them undisturbed. Many chickens are really starved, although the owners do not know it. After all, what is wanted is to give the chickens as much food, without waste, as they will eat, so that one may get them ready for the market and cleared off the ground at the earliest date. Those who have small spaces often do far better in keeping poultry than those to whom half-an-acre of land, more or less, is of no consequence.

Green Poultry Feed

In the daily ration which is fed to the hens now competing in the International Egg Laying Contest now being conducted by the Department of Live Stock of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, there is included a portion of sprouted

the thousands of visitors who throng the poultry building at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition have learned new facts or new applications of old facts which will be used to advantage on their own farms and ranches, and among these perhaps none has a higher value than this simple and easy method of supplying green feed for laying hens during the winter season.

Fertile and Infertile Eggs

Many people think that the cocks have to be with the hens in order to get eggs. This is a mistake, and has been demonstrated as such by experiments and practice for the large poultry plants seldom have a cock on the place and their hens will actually lay more eggs without the cocks around.

I do not advise you to kill or dispose of valuable breeding stock, but merely separate them from the hens. When we stop to consider that there is \$600,000,000 worth of poultry sold by our farmers annually, and that this amounts to as much as the money received for wheat or hay; that 8 per cent. of all the eggs sold are lost through careless handling, and that a large per cent. of this loss is due to the production of fertile eggs during the hot months of the year, it is easy to see how essential it is to "swat the rooster".—J. A. Helmreich, in charge Poultry Plant, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.



No other breeder of S. C. White Leghorns has ever approached the record established by D. W. Young, Monroe, N. Y., at Madison Square Garden. Mr. Young's supremacy in the production of S. C. White Leghorns has long been recognized and breeders in all sections of the country have turned to him for some of his royal blood lines with which to improve their flocks. The above illustration is a photographic reproduction of one of his Garden winners.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

EDITORIAL NOTE—This department will be devoted to answers to questions of general interest on practical poultry topics asked by subscribers and addressed to Editorial Department, AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING COMPANY, Stafford Bldg., Buffalo, N. Y. Answers in this department are free of charge. Where two or more persons ask substantially the same questions, only one answer will be given. In asking questions try to send full information. The subscriber's name and address must be given [not for publication]. If a reply by mail is desired, be sure to enclose stamped addressed envelope.

TROUBLE WITH CHICKS.

Q. I am writing to you as a subscriber of the A. P. W. for some advice. My chicks do fine for about 10 days, then you can see one now and then standing around asleep with his wings drooped down. I have lost many chicks in this way both with hens and incubator chicks and many times lost all of the hatch. I do not feed them until about two days old, then I give butter-milk and plenty of fresh water. I feed them on chick feed, baked bread crumbs, corn meal and bran, and after they are a few days old I feed scratch feed in litter. I have also tried confining them and also free range and find no difference. When they die they seem to be a little bound up as often I notice a little wad of stuff behind. I have tried salts in their water for this but it seems to do no good. They are hearty up until they die and often one will be apparently well in the morning and die before night. They are free from lice. If you can tell me what is the cause and tell me what to do, as I am a lover of chickens, I will thank you. I breed the S. C. W. Leghorns. A Subscriber, Raleigh, N. C.

A. In cases like this it is hard to determine the cause without knowing more about local conditions. It often happens that chicks hatched from breeding stock of low vitality will apparently thrive for one or two weeks and then begin to mope and drop off one by one, like they do in your case. The fact that you mention that they are pasted up behind would indicate that something was wrong with the feeding, that is, it would tend to show that there was bowel trouble. One of the most common causes for bowel and indigestion in chicks of this age is careless feeding methods and tainted feeds. Where one is not careful, food is apt to be left on the floors and on the ground where it soon ferments and becomes mouldy, later to be eaten by the chicks with disastrous results. Our suggestion would be to look to your methods of feeding and if you are giving a moist mash see that no more is given at one time than the chicks will clean up in a few minutes. If any is left clean it up. If you are feeding the mash dry arrange your hoppers so that the chicks will not scatter it over the ground, where it is soon fouled. Chicks are strange creatures, they seem to prefer that which they should not have and will eat greedily quantities of moldy and tainted foods. Not being familiar with conditions at your yards, our advice would be to give them a general and thorough cleaning up and then exercise the greatest care in feeding and endeavor to see that the chicks get only good wholesome food, and don't by any means forget the green food in some form. It is really necessary and is one of the best bowel regulators you can secure. We believe a little study on

your part will locate the trouble and permit you to remove the cause.

CHICKS AILING.

Q. Will you please tell me what I can do with my chicks? They have little white spots on their eyelids and they blink quite a lot, otherwise they appear to be all right. T. O. P., New Bedford, Mass.

A. Your chicks have probably caught a slight cold and the spots on the eyelids are probably the result of accumulated mucous discharge from the eyes. Try and correct conditions causing the colds and then try washing the eyes of the affected chicks with one of the following remedies: Cleanse with warm water to which Boracic Acid to the proportion of 15 grains to the ounce has been added, or hydrogen peroxide one part, water two parts. A good strong solution of salt and water is also good and in many cases will give prompt relief. In using any of the above solutions see that the water is warm. If you have not already done so would recommend that you put these chicks out of

doors and see that they have a liberal supply of green food and a liberal run.

LONG SPURS.

Q. Please let me know if it would disqualify a cock bird to enter at local show if his spurs have been cut, as I have a bird that has very long spurs and cuts the females backs. W. A. M., Memphis, Tenn.

A. To remove the spurs from a cock bird is not a disqualification, on the other hand it is sometimes an act of cruelty not to do so as the females are often severely injured by the long and often exceedingly sharp spurs.

A FERTILE EGG.

Q. I am a subscriber of your poultry magazine and would like some information on a fertile egg. First. What does a germ look like in a fresh fertile egg when broken open. Second. In what part of the eggs can you see the germ? Third. Are their two germs

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This wonderful disinfectant and germicide not only helps poultrymen increase egg-production and get more live, healthy chicks, but is the most reliable remedy for all live stock-disease. Every owner of cattle, sheep or hogs needs Zenoleum every day. Sold under an absolute guarantee to do all you want it to do—or your money back; no argument, just money.

Special Trial Offer! Send 25 cents for eight ounces—or 50 cents for quart—full gallon, \$1.50—parcels post prepaid. Use it as directed for any purpose, absolutely at our risk. If it fails to meet severest test, it doesn't cost you a penny. We will return your money upon request. Surely that's safe!

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Write for Poultry Book, "Cause, Symptoms and Home Treatment for All Poultry Diseases"—FREE for the asking.

Zenner Disinfectant Company
520 Lafayette Ave. Detroit Mich.

in a fertile egg, a male and female, and are both in the same place or separate? Any other information that you can give me will be greatly appreciated. Thanking you in advance for these answers. C. R. O., Buffalo, N. Y.

A. There is no way of distinguishing a fertile egg from one that is not fertile except by incubation. All eggs are provided with the germinal disk, that is, the small white spot on the yolk. This spot as we understand it, contains the female ova or germ. This germ, however, is dormant unless fertilized with the male germ and this is supposed to take place directly after the yolk leaves the yolk sack and enters the oviduct, providing of course the hen or pullet as the case may be has had the service of the male. This process of fertilization does not, however, alter the appearance of the germ disk so that any change can be detected by the eye. Whether the scientists have found a method of determining this point without applying heat we are unable to say. As previously stated the germ disk appears as a white spot on the yolk and will always be found at the top, that is, at the upper side of the yolk. There are two germs in a fertile egg, a male and female, but they are so closely intermingled that their presence one from the other cannot be detected. There is often more than one germ spot to be seen upon the yolk, but usually only one will show development when incubated. We would suggest you make request of the Cornell College of Agriculture, Ithaca, N. Y., for bulletin No. 353 entitled "The Interior Quality of Market Eggs." It will give you much valuable information along the lines of your questions.

PROLAPSE OF THE OVIDUCT.

Q. I breed S. C. White Leghorns and I am having a great deal of trouble with them through cannibalism. These birds are just a year old and I find a number of their eggs streaked with blood and have noticed that when laying the hens egg vent appears to turn inside out and bleed a little, then when the others scent the blood they pick at the vent until they reach and pull out part of the intestine and of course kill the bird. I have lost so far about a dozen hens out of a flock of sixty. What are the causes leading to this? I do not think the feeding can have anything to do with it as I mix my own feed according to the Cornell formula. Are the chickens killed that way good for eating? C. R. W., Ridgefield Park, N. J.

A. Your experience is similar to scores of others who keep Leghorns for the production of eggs. The greatest trouble from this source appears to be during the spring months when the birds are at the height of productiveness, although cases may appear at any season. We believe that the chief cause of this complaint, which is known as prolapse of the oviduct, can be attributed to the physical strain of heavy laying which weakens the muscles of the walls of the oviduct and in straining to exclude the egg the weakened muscles fail to contract promptly and the oviduct is allowed to protrude. If noted immediately it may be replaced without serious results, but if other members of the flock discover it they will immediately start trouble and will undoubtedly kill within a short time. A constipated condition of the bowels is sometimes responsible for this complaint, therefore it might be a good plan to give your birds a good dose of physic. For this purpose use about a teaspoonful of Epsom Salts to a bird. Dissolve the salts

in warm water and use the water in mixing a mash. Would advise giving the mash in the morning before they have had other feed thus insuring their cleaning it up promptly and getting full benefit of the salts. Keep a close watch on the fowls for a few days and if a bird is discovered with a prolapsed oviduct, remove her from the flock immediately and wash the exposed part with warm water to which a few drops of a standard disinfectant has been added, then apply vaseline freely to the exposed area, also to the fingers, and try and return the oviduct to its place using care not to cause the hen undue suffering. Confine the bird in a darkened coop for a few days and feed on an easily digested ration, one that contains plenty of green stuff. Fowls killed from above cause should not be used for table purposes.

POOR VITALITY.

Q. As I am a subscriber of your paper, would like information on chicks not being matured on back parts around the vent at time of hatching. They pick open the egg shell but are too weak to hatch. Part of the settings hatched good healthy, fluffy chicks and the other half in the above condition. The eggs were all from the same hens and turned daily before set. As a constant reader of your paper I hope to see this in print. J. J., Warsaw, N. Y.

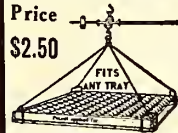
A. There are several causes for chicks not hatching properly the principle ones being faulty incubation and poor vitality. In your case you state that a portion of the chicks hatched well and that the chicks were fluffy and healthy, or in other words vigorous. Therefore the incubating conditions must have been all right. You admit that the chicks that failed to hatch showed a lack of development, which would indicate a weakness and lead us to believe that some of your breeding stock were lacking in vitality and were not individuals fit to be used for breeding purposes. It is better that chicks from such stock do not hatch as there is chance in perpetuating this weakness in the future generation. On the other hand if a few of these chicks managed to struggle out and make a live of it, there is a chance of your overlooking their early condition and permitting them to enter your breeding pen only to produce weakly fertilized eggs that would give results similar


to those you are now complaining of. Just make up your mind at this time that you will have no weaklings around and any chick that shows a weakness of any kind should be killed immediately or marked so that later on it can be marketed. A profitable flock can only be built up by careful and systematic culling.

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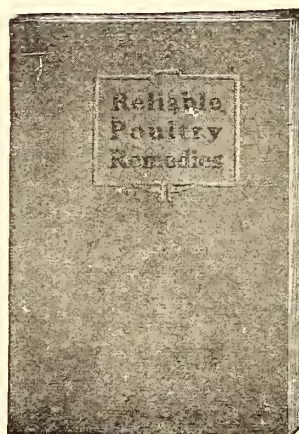
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American Poultry Publishing Co.

SELLING STANDARD - BRED FOWLS ON A GUARANTEE TO WIN

PART II.

By Grant M. Curtis, Editor

(Continued from page 578)

and several times it has been referred to in correspondence connected with the editorial management of A. P. W. and the Reliable Poultry Journal. Interested persons have now and then expressed a lack of understanding of the method, but not in a single case have we heard it strongly objected to, nor has any transaction of this kind been brought to our attention to date, where the buyer was dissatisfied and sought relief.

Clearly, there are TWO VALUES of special importance in standard-bred fowls that are sold and bought for exhibition purposes. First, is the ACTUAL or inherent value of the birds, mainly as breeders; second, is the ADVERTISING VALUE to be connected with them, in the event that they win prizes in competition.

The Owen Farms or Delano plan of selling exhibition birds at graduated prices, the higher prices being based on their ability to win, is not supposed to affect the actual value of the birds. In a very true sense the birds remain exactly the same, whether or not they win prizes at any particular show. As a general proposition the price or prices asked for the birds does not really determine or establish their value. At best their breeding value is a more or less arbitrary one, fixed largely by the requirements of the American Standard of Perfection, while in the case of their show-room value, this, too, is decidedly variable and must be estimated on broad lines, as between the seller and the would-be purchaser.

As for the "advertising value" that is or may be connected with choice fowls which have won prizes in competition, no doubt many poultrymen can WELL AFFORD to pay a higher price for specimens that can and do win, than for fowls that fail to win. It would appear, therefore, that if the seller is willing to accept a large reduction in price on certain identical birds, in case they do not win SPECIFIED PRIZES at a particular show, it is the buyer who benefits, while the seller stands to lose and does lose, in case the birds really are worth the top prices asked for them and yet fail to win on account of unexpectedly strong competition or for other reasons, such as not suiting the judge, being out of condition, being shown in a poor light, etc.

We ask: Is not this method more than fair, provided it is conducted in good faith by an experienced poultryman and is lived up to in good faith by the purchaser? Of course, numerous questions can be raised, including the vital one of whether or not the birds as breeders, exclusive of any advertising value they may have as winners, are worth the minimum prices; also the question of whether or not, even if they win first honors, they are really worth as breeders the top prices asked for them; but it is scarcely to be expected that any one selling plan, based on a

rigid form of guarantee to win prizes, can be evolved that will meet all objections in every case, under widely different conditions.

Permit us to say that an interesting point about this Delano-Owen Farms plan is this, that we do not know of any other "show room guarantee" method NOW IN USE by breeders of high-class standard-bred fowl, to be sold for exhibition purposes, that has proved to be practical and satisfactory. If there are other plans we are sure that many readers of A. P. W. would like to hear about them. Moreover, it is our intention to follow up this Delano-Owen Farms' plan, with the object of finding out how extensively it is used, with or without modifications. A question of COUNTRY-WIDE INTEREST and of TRULY GREAT IMPORTANCE is involved here, and we feel that it should be handled frankly and fully, in the interests of both buyer and seller—or seller and buyer, take your choice.

Mr. Delano Explains in Detail the Plan Originated by Him

The forepart of April, having decided to take up this question of selling standard-bred fowl "guaranteed to win" and to treat it as one of the subjects in the series to be devoted to "The Ethics of the Poultry Business", we wrote Mr. Delano and asked him for a detailed statement of the graduated-price plan that has been employed several years with surprisingly uniform success at Owen Farms, under Mr. Delano's management and ownership. At that time we did not know that Mr. Delano was the originator of this so-called Owen Farms method, as he understands the matter. Mr. Delano lost no time in replying and it will be found, on reading his letter herewith, that he has gone into the matter carefully and at length. What he has written AND WHAT IT MEANS TO THE POULTRY INDUSTRY, are matters of deep interest, which deserve the earnest consideration of perhaps a majority of the readers of A. P. W. Following is Mr. Delano's statement:

"Vineyard Haven, Mass.,

April 21, 1915.

"Editor American Poultry World:

"This plan of selling high-class poultry is one of the things that I brought here to Owen Farms. To my knowledge I was the first one to use this method of selling, which I began in 1901 or 1902 at Millville, N. J.

"My idea in originating this method was: That it is THE FAIREST WAY TO THE BUYER in selling exhibition birds. We will say that a bird of a certain quality is worth a certain price and that if this bird is bought and shown it is worth the price, irrespective of whether it wins or loses. If it lost, that would only mean that the birds which defeated it were worth more

money. If the proper valuation was placed on the bird in the first place, without question our statement is then one of fact.

"There is no reason for doubt, however, that the bird referred to would be much more valuable TO THE BUYER if it won than if it lost, and it merely is a question of whether the seller has the proper idea of values, also the proper idea of the probable quality it will take to win a certain show. If he has and if the customer is willing to buy the bird he suggests, NINE TIMES OUT OF TEN HE WILL WIN FOR HIS CUSTOMER. That is my experience, after more than twelve years' trial of the plan. If the bird that he advises his customer to buy is not good enough for the purpose and therefore fails to win, IT IS THE FAULT OF THE SELLER and I feel that he should bear part of the disappointment of the customer.

How The "Guaranteed Proposition" Works Out.

"The way this guaranteed proposition works out is this: The customer writes that he wants a cockerel, we will say, to win such and such a show, on such and such a date. It may be that I have furnished winning birds for that same show in previous years, but in any event I usually have some data to guide me as to the proper quality required to win at that show. I then advise my customer to buy the NEXT GRADE HIGHER BIRD and I guarantee this bird to win first.

"WE WILL SAY THAT I HAVE SELECTED A \$50 BIRD AS THE PROPER BIRD TO WIN THIS SHOW. I GUARANTEE HIM TO WIN FIRST, AGREEING TO REBATE \$10 SHOULD HE GO SECOND, \$15 IF THIRD AND \$20 IF LOWER THAN THIRD. WHATEVER THE QUALITY OF THE SHOW AND THE VALUE OF THE BIRD GUARANTEED TO WIN, A SIMILAR RATIO IS FOLLOWED.

"Here is what it means: If the bird goes fourth or lower, he is the customer's property, but it costs him only sixty per cent. of the original amount and should I absolutely misjudge the show and select a bird of the wrong value, I AM THE LOSER to the extent of forty per cent. on the sale, while the customer is the loser to the extent that his bird has not won as he hoped it would do.

"One thing to be clearly understood is this: That had the customer sent

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Originator of Buff Brahmas.

P R A T T S	Prevent Lice		P R A T T S
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	PRATTS LICE KILLER (Powdered). It kills lice instantly.		
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VIERHELLERS'

SUNBURST STRAIN--BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Our young stock is ready to show. If you want to win at the early shows, we can furnish you the birds to win. Write us at once.

VIERHELLER BROS.,

17 Sylvania Ave.,

PITTSBURGH, PA

WATCH YOUR BABY CHICKS

Don't let them die, that's where your profit is lost. If White Diarrhoea, Going Light, Gapes, Stunted, Thin Breast, White Droppings or not Developing, give them Wackers Chick Tablets, then watch 'em grow. Give in the water once or twice a week and prevent the above. Trial size 25c, 100 tablets 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. To avoid Substitutes ORDER DIRECT. Sold Nowhere Else.

WACKER REMEDY CO.,

Dept. C,

NEWARK, N. J.

me the same amount of money with no guarantee proposition involved, HE WOULD HAVE RECEIVED THE SELF-SAME BIRD, therefore the actual financial loss is mine, should the bird fail in winning, as the customer has a bird worth the full price paid, and he obtained it at a much reduced price.

Working Well in Nine Cases Out of Ten

"Following this method of selling through a term of years, it is remarkable what a small number of times any rebate has been necessary, and many times the customer has written that the bird WAS WORTH THE FULL AMOUNT ANY WAY, now and then stating that in his opinion the bird should have won and proposing that instead of receiving a cash rebate he wishes to take it in the form of credit on other stock and eggs for hatching. Broadly speaking, our birds have 'made good' very close to ninety per cent. of the times guaranteed winners have been sold. This is an estimate, but a careful revision of my records will show that it is very nearly correct.

"A year or two before I came to Owen Farms I stood to lose \$750 at Madison Square Garden should my birds not make good for my customers. I sold a string of twenty-two birds in one of my varieties for \$1,000.00 and guaranteed them to win first or second collection. It was at a club show in the variety, with \$500 up in cash specials, and it was the biggest display ever made in that variety at New York. I agreed to rebate \$250 should the birds win third collection and \$500 should they go lower than third. I am entirely frank in saying that this was an improper rebate proposition and savored too much of the gambling chance on my part, as the birds I was furnishing the customer were worth \$1,000.00, win or lose. I was very confident of their winning, however, and they made good and won. At the same show in another variety I guaranteed three out of five firsts on a string of birds for which I received \$500 and I stood to lose \$250 if the birds failed to win. They also made the winning; so that my \$1,500 sales for the Garden that year were net sales.

"I am writing you this illustration because it happened before I came to Owen Farms at all and was the biggest sale of the kind that I put through on that plan before coming here. Since that year we have made even larger sales for important shows and our birds have made good nearly every time. Of course my long show experience and in judging values has a good deal to do with the success of this method of selling and the fact that I am able, as a rule, to decide what value in the bird is required. Every important quotation ever made by Owen Farms since I came here has been made by me.

"This method of selling birds is not perfect, but I still consider it the fairest way to the buyer that a bird can be sold, and if the bird is honestly worth the maximum price, win or lose, there can be no criticism of it whatever. This method has caused practically all of the leading poultrymen of the country to sell on similar terms. It has been abused; of that there can be no question, and if a poultryman sends out a bird that is worth the minimum price with the hope that he will hold part of the excess money, it is not honest, but in my opinion this has not been done many times, as I have great faith in the basic honesty of the vast majority of the poultrymen of the United States.

"I have known of times when the arrangement was made that if birds did not win they could be returned. This of course is dishonest, as it is an evasion of show rules. Many times a proposition of this kind has been put up to us, but it has been turned down every time.

"THE GUARANTEED BIRDS WE SELL ARE SUBMITTED ON APPROVAL, SUBJECT TO RETURN AT OUR EXPENSE AFTER INSPECTION IF NOT SATISFACTORY AND THEREFORE IF THE CUSTOMER DOES NOT FEEL THAT HE HAS THE BIRDS THAT WILL WIN HE CAN RETURN

THEM TO US BUT MUST NOT SHOW THEM. If they are accepted and shown, however, they become the property of the customer and subject to the specific terms of the guarantee.

"I only remember one instance where guaranteed birds were ever returned to Owen Farms without showing; so that any objection to this method of selling which might arise from an unscrupulous poultryman endeavoring to shut Owen Farms' birds out of competition in that class by ordering without any intention of keeping the birds sent, falls to the ground.

"THE ONE OTHER THING IS THAT

POULTRY WORLD AFFAIRS

Prof. Jacoby of the Ohio State University is agitating the establishment of an Egg Laying Contest in the Buckeye State.

W. H. Withington, manager of Mirimichi Poultry Farm, Foxboro, Mass., has resigned his position and returned to his former home at Bridgewater, Mass.

The poultry exhibition of Pittsburgh will have a new secretary the coming season, E. F. Baldwin having been recently elected to that position.

The Hagerstown Fair and Exposition will take place October 12-15, according to announcement recently made by the fair officials.

Prof. W. R. Graham, Guelph, Ontario, has been selected as one of the judges of poultry at the exhibition to be held in connection with Panama-Pacific Exposition in November.

Frank Cross, Montague, Mass, manufacturer, recently suffered a severe loss by fire which destroyed his entire stock of leg bands and machinery for making them.

W. L. Fullmer for some time associated with "Poultry Life", Portland, Oregon, is no longer connected with that publication according to an announcement appearing in the May issue.

English poultrymen are rapidly subscribing to a movement to collect 200,000 eggs weekly for the wounded soldiers and sailors. Then hen has her place in war as well as in peace.

The Campine Herald and Ancona World have been divorced and we understand that the former has been purchased by C. A. Mack, Hanover, Pa., who will guide its future destinies.

The first annual exhibition of the Mechenberg Poultry Breeders' Club will be held at Charlotte, N C, December 14-17, 1915. The slogan of this club is "The Club That's Alive". O. T. Hallman is the secretary.

The fortieth annual convention of the American Poultry Association will be held in connection with the poultry show at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, San Francisco, Calif, the third week in November.

Through reorganization Poultry Post, Goshen, Ind., will in the future be con-

WHEN OWEN FARMS SELLS GUARANTEED BIRDS FOR ANY SHOW THEY WILL NOT SELL TO ANY OTHER CUSTOMER FOR THE SAME CLASSES.

"I think I have clearly outlined the whole proposition above, and the one specific or SAMPLE CASE of the \$50 bird will give you the guarantee idea as we practice it, also the ratio of guarantee, though of course the bird selected would differ in value according to the quality of the show involved.

"With very best wishes, I am,

"Very truly yours,
Maurice F. Delano."

trolled by the Poultry Post Publishing Co., Inc., of which George W. Kinnerson is president; O. M. Kinnerson, Treasurer, and Charles A. Alkin, Secretary.

A refrigerator car equipped with the most modern refrigerating devices and manned by government experts will shortly make a tour of the state of Indiana, for the purpose of instructing farmers how to pack and ship eggs and poultry during the summer months.

A pen of Bonnie Brook S. C. White Leghorns entered in the Panama-Pacific Egg Laying contest were in sixth place on May 15th with 681 eggs to their credit. They were also fourth in order of monthly production having laid 176 eggs in the thirty days preceeding May 15th.

During the last few weeks the grim reaper has removed five of Englands most prominent fanciers. The first to go was Tom Threlford, a week later Chas. Holt was called and in the three weeks following his death, W. G. Holt, William Bellamy and Tom Mitchell passed away.

During the years of 1912, 1913, 1914, the export of eggs from Russia were respectfully 3,996,999,999, 3,571,000,000 and 2,262,000,000 eggs. The decrease in 1914 is attributed to the European war which forced a discontinuance of practically all commercial relations with other European countries.

According to government experts there is a waste of \$200,000,000 worth of eggs annually between the hen and the consumer. Of this \$50,000,000 loss is said to accrue to unnecessary breakage in transit from producer to consumer, while the other \$150,000,000 loss is charged up to bad handling and careless methods of marketing.

According to Superintendent Longley of the Government Marketing Division at Honolulu, Hawaii, one of "Uncle Sam's" island possessions, eggs were retailing at 40 cents per dozen in Honolulu the latter part of April. He also states that the poultry industry is doing very well but laments the lack of first class market stock.

Thirteen persons, comprising the so-called poultry trust, who were convicted in 1911 of conspiracy to control the supply and price of poultry in New York City, must serve three months in the penitentiary and pay a fine of \$500.00

(Continued on page 631)

CLASSIFIED ADS.

RATES:—Classified advertisements will be inserted in this department of AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD at 5 cents a word per month for one or two months, or at 4 cents a word per month for three or more months. Change of copy allowed quarterly without extra cost. No order accepted for less than 50 cents for each insertion. Numbers, initials and abbreviations count as words. No display allowed other than initial word or name.

TERMS:—Cash with order and copy of advertisement. Positively no exceptions to this rule. Please count the words correctly to avoid delay in publishing. Write copy of your advertisement plainly to insure its appearing correctly. Copy must reach AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD office by 15th of the month preceding date of issue.

AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD is furnished every classified advertiser without charge during the time his advertisement appears in these columns.

We guarantee to publish an average monthly circulation of 45,000 copies during the year ending with April, 1916

"BECOME IDENTIFIED WITH A WINNER."

ANCONAS

ANCONAS: Special reduced price on eggs this season. Catalogue showing pictures of twelve winners for 2 cent stamp. Anton Emil Wohler, Route 4, Narberth, Pennsylvania. 4-6-5

ANDALUSIANS

ANDALUSIANS. Single Comb cocks, \$3.00; cockerels, \$2.50; trio \$5.00. Hens. Eggs, \$1.25 per 15. Won firsts Orange Co. Fair. Calvin Berry, Sugar Loaf, N. Y. 3-6-5

BANTAMS

ALL BREEDERS of Bantams should procure a copy of the "Bantam Book". Fully describes all varieties and tells how to feed and care for them. Just what the beginner wants to know. Send 50c. today to AMERICAN POULTRY PUBLISHING CO., Buffalo, N. Y. tf

RARE BARGAINS—Golden and Silver Sebright, Buff, Black, White and Partridge Cochins, Rose Comb Black, Black Tailed Japanese, Light Brahma, Red Pyle and Black Red Game, Silkie and Single Comb White Leghorn Bantams. Proper & Son, Schoharie, N. Y. 12-7-5

BANTAM SPECIALIST—Buff, Black, Partridge Cochins, Light and Dark Brahmas. 1 ship on approval. Circular free. Geo. C. Salmon, Port Dickinson, N. Y. tf

BANTAMS—Setting eggs, 34 varieties. Send stamp for catalogue. Penn Bantam Yards, (Desk 44) Delaware, Wis. 6-6-5

ROSE COMB BLACK BANTAMS of quality. Winning first and second cockerels and first pullet Chicago Coliseum this year. Four Grand pens mated for the egg trade. Palmyra Bantam Yards, Mason, Ohio. 4-6-5

BRAHMAS—LIGHT

SEE RIVERDALE POULTRY FARMS advertisement, Light and Dark Brahmas, page 606. tf

SHAW'S LIGHT BRAHMAS. Eggs from New York winners, \$10.00 the setting. Four pens mated. Headed by first, second, third cockerels and second cock; prize females. J. W. Shaw, 180 Newbury St., Brockton Mass. 4-6-5

LIGHT BRAHMA exclusively. Exhibition and utility stock and eggs for sale. Mating list and show record on request. Modern Poultry Farm, Rockville Centre, L. I. 4-6-5

MY LIGHT BRAHMAS WON 31 RIBBONS including first Boston cockerel. Eggs, \$10 and \$5 setting. F. S. Bartou, Norwood, Mass. 3-6-5

BUCKEYES

BUCKEYES. Eggs and stock, half price. Lindley Place, Meshoppen, Pa. 1-6-5

BUTTERCUPS

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS Choice breeding cockerels from my premium stock, \$3 and \$5 each. Eggs, \$3 and \$5 per setting 15. Lakewood Manor Poultry Yards, Chas. E. Perry, Prop., LaSewood, N. J. 6-8-5

SICILIAN BUTTERCUPS eggs for hatching from blue ribbon winners at Reading, Pa., Show. Write for prices and matings. D. W. Benfield, Clayton, Pa. 4-7-5

BUTTERCUPS, Winners at Jamestown, N. Y., Titusville, Warren and Corry, Pa. Eggs, \$2.00 for 15. Also baby chicks. Catalogue free. Claude Carpenter, Ashville, N. Y. 4-7-5

CAMPINES

GOLDEN AND SILVER CAMPINES—Our yards contain the Pacemakers of America. If it is stock you want, write today. Good value, prices right. Manhattan Farms, Geo. E. Noeth, Owner, Brighton, N. Y.

SILVER AND GOLDEN CAMPINES. Best strain. High fertility eggs, \$1.50 and \$2.00 per 15. Order from this advertisement or send for mating list. Stock for sale. Harford Bros., Worthington, Ohio. 4-8-5

FELLOWS, I AM STILL IN THE GAME, write me for my war prices on eggs, Silver and Gold Campines, Blue, Partridge, Orpingtons, Sussex and Leghorns. Dr. Prudhomme, Desk 14, Thurmont, Md. 6-7-5

SILVER AND GOLDEN CAMPINES—Stock for sale. Eggs, \$1.50, \$2.50, \$3.50 per 15. Chas. Abel, Johnstown, N. Y. 13-12-5

SILVER CAMPINES. Winning at Madison Square Garden 3rd cock on 2 entries. My birds have been consistent winners of the blue in the leading shows of the East. Trio for sale. Hatching eggs \$2.50 and \$5.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. George Deleryelle, Vineland, N. J. 4-6-5

IMPROVED SILVER CAMPINES. Choice stock reasonably priced. Rev W. Berberich, Groton, N. Y. 4-9-5

SILVER CAMPINES—Jacobus strain. \$1.00, 15 eggs. Postpaid. Stock for sale. Clarence B. Utter, Sayre, Pa. 1-6-5

COCHINS

COCHINS ALL VARIETIES as well as Brahmas and Langshans are described in the book "The Asiatics", the only complete treatise on the oldest fowls in existence. A copy will be sent postpaid upon receipt of 50c. cash or stamps to AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

CORNISH

DARK CORNISH. Five blue ribbons at Buffalo in November and special for best pen. Eggs reasonable for the quality. Write for mating list. W. W. Graves, Jefferson City, Mo. 5-6-5

DAY OLD CHICKS

BABY CHICKS AND DUCKS. Single Comb White Leghorns, 10 cents apiece. Pekin ducklings, 20 cents apiece. White Feather Poultry Farm, Ransomville, N. Y. 4-6-5

DORKINGS

SILVER GRAY DORKINGS. One of the oldest pure bred fowls. Why not raise a real breed and get real results. Eggs, \$4.00 per 15; \$7.00 per 30. Silver Gray Pens, 4 Warner St., Oneida, N. Y. 3-6-5

DUCKS

INDIAN RUNNERS. State Fair winners. Eggs, \$2. Baby chicks and Ducklings, 10 cents to 25 cents. Booklet. The Glen Hatchery, R. 2, Fultonville, N. Y. 4-6-5

THE NEW EDITION OF DUCKS AND GEES should be in the hands of every breeder of water fowl. Contains the origin of the Ducks. Describes the different Standard varieties. Tells about the wonderful Duck Industry on Long Island and abroad. 104 pages, 8 1/2 x 11 1/2. Price 75 cents. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

FAVEROLLES

SALMON FAVEROLLES. Justly claimed by the French to be the King of Utility fowl. Mature quickly, great winter layers, delicious table fowl, easy keepers. Eggs and stock. Blue Ribbon winners at Madison Square Garden and Buffalo shows. Charles Kelley, M. D., Franklinville, N. Y. 4-6-5

GUINEAS.

PEARL GUINEAS. Eggs, \$1.00 per 15; \$2.00 per 30; \$5.50 per 100; \$18.00 per case. (360). Hoak's Poultry Yards, Spencerville, Ohio 4-7-5

HAMBURGS

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS. Eggs, \$2.50, \$2.00 per 15 from laying and prize winning stock. Nice cockerels and hens for sale. Raymond Heald, West Chester, Penna. 4-6-5

SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS. Eggs and baby chicks. My bird won at Madison Square, Philadelphia, etc. Circular. W. H. Trump, 6340 Greene St., Germantown, Pa. 4-6-5

HOUDANS

HOUDANS—Proprietor all Peterson's, also book 20c. Eggs, stock. Dr. Wight, Bolster's Mills, Me. tf

LAKENVELDERS.

LAKENVELDERS. Leo Lak Strain. Blue ribbon winners. Hatching eggs and stock for sale. L. E. Osgood, Plainfield, N. J. 4-6-5

LANGSHANS

BLACK LANGSHANS. Madison Square Garden winners. Eggs from best pens, \$5.00 per 15. Utility pens, \$3.00 per 15. Mrs. J. G. Helvin, Norfolk, Va. 4-6-5

ROBINSON'S BLACK LANGSHANS win all firsts Boston. Both colors win Palace, Garden, Buffalo, Allentown. Circular free. Eggs guaranteed fertile. J. F. Robinson, South Weymouth, Mass. 4-7-5

LEGHORNS—BROWN

SEND YOUR ORDER today for a copy of "The Leghorns", the most complete treatise on your favorites ever written, three full page illustrations in colors, one showing correct plumage color of male and female Brown Leghorns. 144 pages—price \$1.00 postpaid. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

LEGHORNS—R. C. BUFF.

ALL BREEDERS of Buff Leghorns should send today for a copy of the new Book "The Leghorns", the last word on this popular fowl. Contains beautiful plate of Buffs in natural colors. 144 pages, profusely illustrated. Send \$1.00 today for copy. May be returned if not as represented. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y. tf

ROSE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS. Lay white eggs. Win blue ribbons, Boston, Springfield, Buffalo, Madison Square Garden. Sell eggs, stock. J. E. Scellie, Cambridge, N. Y. 4-6-5

PRICE CUT HALF ON HATCHING EGGS. First prize Buff Leghorns at Palace, Hempstead, etc., \$1.00, \$2.00, \$4.00 for 15. Orange Poultry Yards, Manhasset, L. I., Box 143. 4-8-5

LEGHORNS—S. C. BUFF

A. B. C. STRAIN OF BUFF LEGHORNS. Two pens bought of and mated by A. B. Cox himself. Prize winning strain and great layers. Eggs and stock in season. Satisfaction guaranteed. \$5.00 per fifteen eggs. Herbert Bogardus, Acra, N. Y. 3-6-5

EGGBRED BUFF LEGHORNS. (Single comb). Records 180-224 eggs yearly. Winners at best shows. Breeders, eggs, chicks priced right. L. M. Munger, DeKalb, Ill. tf

LEGHORNS—WHITE

WHITE LEGHORN breeders and fanciers should have a copy of "The Leghorn" all varieties, the latest and most complete treatise on this popular fowl. Will give you many valuable pointers on care, feeding and conditioning. 144 pages, profusely illustrated. Three color plates. Postpaid \$1.00. AMERICAN POULTRY WORLD, Buffalo, N. Y.

HEAVY LAYING strain S. C. White Leghorns. Eggs for hatching \$1.00 per setting. Day old chicks 10c each. Locust Lodge Farm, Bemus Point, N. Y. 4-6-5

TDM BARRON'S MARVELOUS LAYING ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORNS. Hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock. Stamp for booklet, Puritan Yards, Box B, 89 Burton Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. 3-6-5

2,097 EGGS. From ten S. C. White Leghorns hens, in the last Missouri contest. Taking seven 200 egg ribbons. Write for matings. Sprecher Bros., Box W, Ruhrerstown, Pa. 3-6-5

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN EGGS for hatching and day old chicks. Healthy, vigorous stock bred for heavy egg production. Circular. McGuire Poultry Farm, Batavia, N. Y., Route 1. 4-7-5

LAYMORE LEGHORNS. Rose Comb White. Specialists in egg production. Stock, eggs and day old chicks for sale. J. M. Chase, East Pembroke, N. Y. 4-8-5

PULLETS FOR SALE. Eight-weeks old Single Comb White Leghorns, March, April and May hatches. Choice stock of the best laying strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. Harry F. Palmer, Middleport, N. Y. 1-6-5

MINORCAS—BLACK

Seltzer's quality **S. C. BLACK MINORCAS.** Famous McGarr strain direct. They win and lay. Stock for sale, eggs in season. G. U. Seltzer, Middletown, Pa. 6-6-5

MINORCAS—WHITE

WHITE MINORCA EGGS \$2 per 13. L. D. Clark, Apalachin, N. Y. 2-6-5

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POULTRY WORLD AFFAIRS

(Continued from page 628)

each according to a decision of the Court of Appeals which recently confirmed the action of the lower Court.

—O—

A White Leghorn hen in the egg laying contest just closed at Hawkesburg Agricultural College in Australia, made a record of 288 eggs. She was one of a pen of six hens that captured first honors, the lowest individual score being 212 eggs while the pen total was 1,541 or an average of slightly under 242 eggs per hen.

—O—

O. K. Hobbs, Boaz, Ky., who was recently charged by the Federal authorities with using the mails to defraud, pleaded guilty to the charge on April 20th, and was sentenced to one year in jail. Mr. Hobbs, advertised as a breeder of Buff Minorcas and received many orders for stock. It was charged that he neither filled the orders nor returned the money.

—O—

With a view to killing the importation of Chinese eggs into the state, the California Legislature has passed an egg label law. Under the requirements of the law eggs received into the state from outside sources must be labeled "Imported". Also articles made from imported eggs and offered for sale must be labeled "made from imported eggs".

—O—

Harlo J. Fiske, who some months ago disposed of his entire flock of S. C. White Leghorns to Stuart Haddock, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and accepted a position as manager of Laurelton Farms, Lakewood, N. J., has resigned his position and returned to his farm at West Springfield, Mass., where he will again breed his favorites, having acquired his original stock by purchase from Mr. Haddock.

—O—

The Missouri State Poultry Show will be held in Joplin, Mo., December 7-11, 1915. This is the twenty-third exhibition of the association and its promoters hope to make it the largest and most successful to date. The awards will be placed by V. O. Hobbs, E. O. Branch, Thos. W. Southard, C. A. Emry, C. H. Rhodes, H. E. Pickett and W. H. Card. Fred Crosby, Mountain Grove, Mo., is the secretary.

—O—

If there are any "free traders" among poultry raisers here is something for them to ponder over. During the twelve months previous to the removal of the duty on eggs, there were imported into this country from various foreign ports 182,230 dozen eggs, valued at \$29,572. In the twelve months following the removal of the duty on eggs, the imports totaled 5,832,725 dozen of eggs, valued at \$1,058,592.

—O—

A section of the Indiana State pure food law forbids the sale or offering for sale of eggs unfit for human food and provides penalties as follows: A fine of \$10 to \$30 first offence, \$25 to \$100 second offence and \$100 and thirty to ninety days' imprisonment for the third offence. State Food Commissioner Harry E. Barnard is giving careful attention to this section of the law and has sent posters to every community directing farmers how eggs should be marketed.

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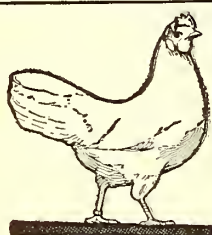
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